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Deferment Plan Opposed; 'Rural Guards' for Reich; New Fund Gifts Flow In

The World's Day—February 11, 1943

Washington: Married With Children Face Draft

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told the House Military Committee he was opposed to legislation that would require the deferment of men with children until all single men and marrid men without children are drafted because of administration problems involved. He said "the great majority of men" inducted in the next two or three months would be men with children, because there would be no one else left.

Merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies has been approved by the House, 201 to 56. The bill goes to conference for ironing out minor differences with the Senate version.

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust prosecutions, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to take the place vacated by Wiley B. Rutledge.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt would make a 20-minute radio speech beginning at 9:30 p. m. Eastern War Time Friday night in which he will discuss many subjects concerned with the foreign and home fronts. The Chief Executive also will speak on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, addressing the George Washington dinners under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee. The hour of this address was not announced.

On charges of bribery, false claims and fraud conspiracy in connection with alleged overpayments estimated at $1,418,617 in Army and Navy contracts with Triumph Explosives, Inc., at Elktown, Md. nine persons have been indicted.

"One year's taxes at a time is enough" for America's farmers to pay as they face difficulties in buying and maintaining farm machinery as well as recouping after the war, Fred Brenchman, Washington representative of the National Grange, told the House Ways and Means Committee. He supported the Ruml plan.

The farm security administration said that due to the improved agricultural income situation it expected to complete liquidation of possibly half of its rural homestead projects this year

Support for an 8,200,000-man American Army in 1943 was won by Chief of Staff George C. Marshall in a secret session with the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees

The Dies Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities has been given another two-year span by vote of the House, 302 to 92.

The nation should get set for heavy American casualties, "perhaps in the very near future," Secretary of War Stimson said in reviewing the war's progress

The Senate shouted unanimous approval of a treaty relinquishing extraterritorial rights of the United States in China as "A Symbol of a New Day."

In Germany: Nazis Form Rural Police Guards

An auxiliary police of Landwacht or "rural guards" has been formed in Germany to assist "regular police overburdened with wartime duties." A similar auxiliary of "city guards" will be formed later, the German radio reported. These are businessmen, peasants, industrialists, and workers serving "in their spare time."

A huge communal feeding center in Berlin has been set up by the Nazis, said the Berlin Radio. It was described as capable of feeding vast numbers of people "in case of a sudden large-scale emergency."

Stock exchanges in the Reich are to be closed except for one hour three days a week and daily reports stopped, beginning Feb. 13. A British broadcast recorded by CBS said that stock exchange operations have become "military secrets in the Reich."

The Nazis have begun conscription of all physicians and surgeons in the Netherlands for service on the Russian Front. Up to now conscripted Netherlands doctors have been sent only to Germany.

New England: Fund Contributions Continue

Contributions, which officials are hopeful will materially make up the deficit of nearly $135,000 in the drive for $7,800,000 today flowed into headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund, which officially closed last night. [Page 2.]

Advocates of prison reform today urged adoption of a bill which would permit courts in Massachusetts to impose a sentence of life imprisonment in cases of first-degree murder At present the law requires the capital penalty. [Page 5.]

In view of the serious food situation facing the country, Massachusetts Garden Clubs were urged by Ernest K. Thomas of Rhode Island to abandon all programs on artistic gardening and start educational programs on victory gardens in their communities. [Page 5.]

The $37,370 traced by the Attorney General's office to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's safe deposit box was still a mysterious sum of money today despite the Commissioner's attempt last night to clarify just "where it came from."

A public hearing on the Natalie Hays Hammond affair will be held at a date to be set by the House Rules Committee at a meeting within the next two weeks, Frederick B. Willis, majority floor leader said in the House today

In Europe: Eden on Postwar Air Transport

Foreign Secretary Eden told Commons Britain wanted close co-operation with United States and Russia in postwar air transport. He denied that concessions had been offered to the United States.

Emil Hacha, puppet President of the Nazi "protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia," is charged by the Czech Government-in-exile with treating the population severely in enforcing Nazi manpower mobilization decrees.

Skilled U. S. technicians arrive in Londonderry by hundreds, speeding up work on the year-old American Naval Base. Question: Does this foreshadow increased Naval activity in European waters?

British and American co-operation is illustrated in a combined seamen's school in the United Kingdom attended by students from both navies and both merchant marines. A British Jack Tar may aim a gun loaded by an American gob

Americas: Strict Censorship Is Recommended

To dry up remaining Axis spy connections with the Americas, the Emergency Committee for Political Defense of the Western Hemisphere has recommended at Montevideo that American Nations apply strict censorship over all means of communication especially to or from Spain and Argentina.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Senate and House unanimously approved a concurrent resolution petitioning the United States Congress to end Puerto Rico's colonial regime and define a permanent political status through popular vote. [Page 3.]

In Caracas, Venezuela, a Presidential decree revoked a number of constitutional guarantees in a step interpreted as taken to give the Government closer control over activities of Axis nationals.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:39 p. m.: ends Friday at 7:06 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:41 p. m.: ends Saturday at 7:05 a. m.

Boston-London Air Service At $85 Forecast

Huge passenger planes are foreseen as $3,000,000 bond issue for Commonwealth airport is urged.

Huge planes carrying passengers from Boston to London at a cost of $85 a passenger were envisioned today at a hearing on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation of a $3,000,000 bond issue for development of the Commonwealth airport at East Boston.

The trans-oceanic air liners of the future were described by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, who based his predictions on the rapid strides aviation is making during the war. The hearing was before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs.

Declaring that Boston does not rank high in airport development Lawrence F. Whittemore, representing the Boston & Maine Railroad and Northeast Airlines, told the Committee that cities with less than 30,000 population have better airports than Boston.

Four Runways

Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, said that the proposed bond issue would provide funds for the construction of four runways approximately 5,000 feet long.

Representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, at the hearing was Henry Kalus, legislative agent for the city, who said the Mayor did not oppose development of the airport but did object to its development at the sacrifice of Wood Island Memorial Park in East Boston.

Pointing out that Massachusetts will need two, or possibly three, major airports after the war, H. F. Law, Supervisor of Aviation for the Civil Aeronautic Society, said that the large number of aviators being trained will undoubtedly remain with aviation following the war.

Mr. Law told the Committee that the La Guardia Airport in New York cost $40,000,000, of which $14,000,000 was expended by the city.

Termed Foolhardy

Dudley H. Dorr, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, termed it "foolhardy" if the State does not get the airport ready at this time.

A proposal to finance the bond issue from an aviation gas tax, made by Representative Thomas Gray (D-R) of Springfield, was frowned upon at this time by Mr. Law who said that after the war, when civilian aviation resumed its stride, it would be a difficult matter.

Taking over of the Boston airport by the State was "grossly wrong" Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville told the Committee. He said that the Governor's recommendation to the Legislature had been to "curtail, reduce, or eliminate all services not materially contributing to the prosecution of the war." He questioned the State's ability to compete with a $40,000,000 airport such as New York has.

"Before this Committee acts on the matter," Representative McCarthy said, "I suggest you obtain permission from the Legislature and go to Washington and see if we cannot obtain Federal money for this project. I do not want to retard this development, but I am asking you to use care in considering it."

Churchill Projects Invasion Of Europe Within Nine Months

Prime Minister tells Commons action will come 'as soon as possible' and 'on the largest possible scale' under complete plan of United Nations; another meeting with Roosevelt planned.

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that the United Nations had landed nearly a half-million men in Africa and planned an offensive campaign during the next nine months with the goal of engaging the enemy "on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment."

The Prime Minister did not say outright that the invasion would be in Europe. But he so implied in his declaration that the United Nations forces would be used "to draw the enemy, and the enemy air force, from the Russiant Front."

In a war review vibrant with his usual fighting spirit and brightened by unusual optimism, Mr. Churchill brought back from the Casablanca Conference, which implied the Allies would strike in Europe, the word that a "complete plan of action had been formulated" and that "everything in human power is being done to bring British and American forces into action."

"We have the united, agreed advice of our experts behind it, and there is nothing now to be done but to work out these schemes in detail and put them into action."

U-Boat Sinkings Decrease

The Allies, he disclosed, are more than holding their own in the U-boat warfare, with a million and a quarter more tons of shipping available now than six months ago, with losses of the past two months at the lowest figure in over a year, and with the best rate of U-boat sinking so far in the war.

Mr. Churchill will meet again with President Roosevelt within the next nine months. He disclosed that the President had been willing to go as far as Khartoum, Egypt, to bring Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia into the January conferences, but that Mr. Stalin was too engaged with Russia's mighty winter drive to leave his country even for a day.

The Prime Minister disclosed that he offered to embody into a "special treaty" Great Britain's pledge to help carry the war against Japan on to unconditional surrender, but had President Roosevelt's answer that "the word of Britain was quite enough for him."

Emphasizing the unanimity of the United Nations' commanders, the Prime Minister said that the only points for discussion were matters of priority. It was agreed, he disclosed, that "the defeated Hitler and the breaking of German power must have priority over the decisive phase of the war against Japan.

In the meantime, he said, "every endeavor will be made to keep Japan thoroughly occupied."

Outstanding Points

Salient points in the Prime Minister's dynamic address included these statements:

"The defeat of Hitler and the breaking of German power must have priority over the decisive phase of the war against Japan. . . . Britain will continue the war by the side of the United States with the utmost vigor until unconditional surrender is enforced upon Japan."

"We may now congratulate our American allies upon the decisive victory at Guadalcanal. . . . We must also express our admiration for hard-won successes of the Australian and American forces, who under the brilliant commander, General MacArthur, have taken Buna, in New Guinea, and slaughtered the last of its defenders."

"While Hitler is being destroyed in Europe, every endeavor will be made to keep Japan thoroughly occupied and force her to exhaust her material strength against far superior Allied, and above all, American forces. . . . This war in the Pacific, although fought by both sides with comparatively small forces at the end of enormous distances, has already engaged a great part of the American resources employed overseas."

Chiang Satisfied

"We have already received from him [Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek] an expression of his satisfaction about the strong additional help that will be provided for China."

"Our Asiatic war effort [at present] is confined to operations particularly in Burma to open the Burma Road to give what aid can be given to the Chinese."

"There is no need to exaggerate the danger of U-boats or to worry our seamen by harping upon it unduly. . . . Progress is being made against U-boats. . . . We have had

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's report to Commons on war plans: First Page of Second Section.

WMC lists 102 areas where 48-hour work week may be established soon.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A list of 102 "labor stringency" areas in which the 48-hour minimum work week may have to be established within six months was published today by the War Manpower Commission.

Officials of the WMC advised employers throughout the country to adopt the 48-hour work week on a voluntary basis to meet the manpower shortage.

Meanwhile, the first big drive to crack the new Administration "domestic front" program appeared in Congress where farm bloc senators are preparing to seek quick upward revision of the parity-price formula, which will punch holes in existing ceilings.

There were indications here that the administration would move to apply the 48-hour minimum work week standard to certain basic industries over the country, notably coal, steel, and lumber.

The Administration already has designated 32 areas where labor shortage is acute and the 48-hour week is being immediately applied. The additional 102 "labor stringency" areas may see the law applied later.

Questions on the application of the 48-hour-week formula flooded Washington, and it probably will take weeks to work out the practical application of the plan to individual instances. Reaction to the proposal is mixed. In the big war-production areas like Detroit the order has been well received, and one estimate says it may free an additional 1,000,000 workers for war production over the country. Here in Washington, which is one of the 32 designated areas, informal conversation among civilian clerical workers is that "they might as well join the WAAC" if they must work 48 hours anyway—which would carry out the purpose of the order.

Violent Dissent

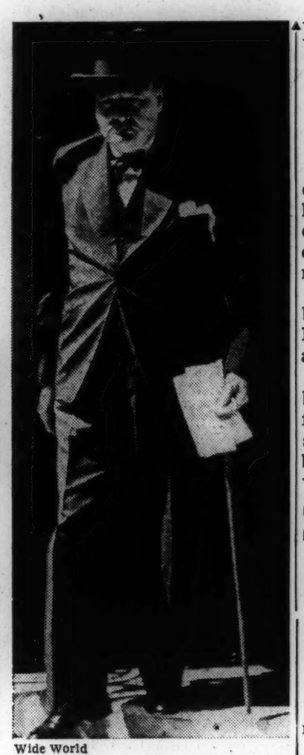
Strongest attack on the 48-hour-week program is directed against the premium overtime-pay feature. The New York Times, in a violent dissent from the Byrnes' proposal to pay time-and-a-half overtime above 40 hours, calls it "the most inflationary single positive step the Administration has yet taken." The New York Herald Tribune, however, takes a calmer tone. "Grant the basic idiocy of this rigid law," it says. "Yet it has become the foundation of all our labor contracts and to disturb it now might prove disastrous." The Byrnes speech, it feels, "displays an iron will to victory on the home front."

Whichever of these two versions is correct, the test of the Administration's determination to stabilize the home front lies just ahead.

On the labor front, the reaffimation of the "Little Steel" formula, is expected to bring trade-union attack, particularly from John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. The formula originally was promulgated by the War Labor Board in July, 1942, which found that a 15 per cent living-cost rise had occurred between January,

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Associated Press
Gen. D. D. Eisenhower
Under whose orders, as Commander in Chief of the North African theater, will pass the British Eighth Army when it enters Tunisia.



Wide World
Prime Minister Churchill
Who reported today to the House of Commons on the progress of the war, as seen in the light of his trip to Casablanca and subsequent developments.

Red Army's Decisive Gain: Can Allies Capitalize on It?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The extent and decisiveness of Russia's victory along the line of the Donets—Hitler's 1941 winter defense line—has now gone so far beyond the expectations of United Nations observers as to raise in acute form the question whether British and American forces can capitalize on the unusual opportunity provided.

Perhaps the Russians knew that they were going to be able to do what they have done. And there have always been those with supreme faith in the powers of the Soviet fatherland. But the events of the past four days are what sober military experts in London and Washington dreamed about, not what they seriously expected to happen.

When the Russians closed the pincers on Stalingrad, forced the evacuation of the Caucasus and cleared the Volga, the high strategy planners to the west of Hitler's realm were ready to cheer for a job well done. To drive the Germans back to the 1941 winter line was something big, and about as much as anyone on the outside seriously expected.

But the German disaster is now much greater than the mere loss of their 1942 gains. The old 1941 winter line has been broken over most of the distance between Rostov and Orel. Kharkov has ceased to be a strong point on a line. It is a salient inside the Russian position. And Rostov is in danger of being taken from the rear.

Germans' Necessity

The only possible explanation is that the Donets Line has been breached decisively and that the Germans are being forced to reach for the next defense line to the rear to avoid a real collapse of their eastern front.

This is an extremity for Germany which could scarcely have been taken into consideration months ago when plans were made for this period of operations. Can Hitler's extremity be used to the fullest for United Nations opportunity?

There is little doubt that this would be an ideal moment for the invasion of the continent of Europe from the west, if the military resources were in available condition. But it is likely to be a short period of opportunity.

If the German armies, as now seems likely, are abandoning the line of the Donets and beginning to move back to the line of the Dneiper, then it is reasonable to expect that the weary ear guard of Hitler's eastern armies will crawl into those new lines behind reserve divisions now being rushed to the front from Germany just about the time that the muddy season begins and the whole Eastern front bogs down in a morass of spring ooze.

Four More Weeks

The Russians can only count on another four weeks of frozen ground to work over. And the maximum speed of their advance, even if resistance is negligible, is just about enough to carry them through to the Dnieper before the spring thaws, when their transportation is bound to become an almost insurmountable problem over devastated areas.

An invasion of the continent in

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

Soviet Troops Only 22 Miles From Kharkov

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russian forces pushed to within 22 miles of Kharkov so rapidly today that it was clear the Germans had no intention of holding this great industrial center.

A Swedish dispatch saying the Germans were evacuating the city presumably was correct.

Newly captured railroad facilities enabled the Red Army to bring up heavy artillery almost as fast as the troops advanced. Very shortly the long-range guns may be expected to dominate the city.

In the South, German forces appeared to be melting away at a similarly rapid rate, since 110 miles of the Sea of Azov coast from Rostov to the newly captured Akhtari were reported clear of them. The Germans reported getting more than 100,000 of their men out of the Caucasus through Rostov. How many still were holding out in an isolated condition around Novorossisk and Krasnodar was not certain. Some of the 100,000 or so left in that area may have escaped over the Taman Peninsula, 60 miles south of Akhtari, to the Crimea.

If the Germans still hold on to Rostov it is presumably in order to salvage as many of the troops as possible from the salients to the south and north, rather than with any prospect of holding the Donets line. That line has been breached at too many points to be of any value and the Germans were believed to be engaged in a general retreat toward the next great river, the Dnieper.

Meanwhile, signs were not

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Sagansky on the Stand Denies Offering Bribes 'In Any Form'

Harry Sagansky, under cross examination today on bribery charges before a jury in Middlesex Court, denied offering bribes "in any form" to Malden aldermen but added that he favored beano in Malden under "proper conditions" such as a fee of $1,000 down and $100 a week to the city.

Earlier in the trial Aldermen Timothy Duffy and Earl Chisholm both testified that Mr. Sagansky had offered them $1,000 down and $100 a week if they could aid in getting a beano license issued in Malden.

The return of beano to Malden was not his idea but that of J. J. Carrigan, Jr., filling station operator, Mr. Sagansky inferred to the Court.

Taking the stand later, Mr. Carrigan corroborated Dr. Sagansky's inference that the return of beano to Malden was his own idea.

In further testimony Mr. Carrigan said that both Aldermen Chisholm and Duffy had agreed that beano was "all right with them."

Never Defined

Questioned by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford the defendant testified that he had never defined "proper conditions" to J. J. Carrigan, Jr., Malden filling station owner, who as a co-defendant he described as a business acquaintance and not a "go between."

No fee for Mr. Carrigan's service in obtaining a permit was set, Mr. Sagansky declared.

The defendant disclosed that he had loaned $200 to Mr. Carrigan "eight or nine years ago" for a "beer proposition," which Mr. Sagansky said he had never investigated. Mr. Sagansky explained that the word of a "mutual friend" introducing the pair was sufficient for Mr. Sagansky.

That friend, however, was asked several times to help get the $200 returned "possibly more than three years ago," Mr. Sagansky said.

Mr. Sagansky admitted knowing Mr. Carrigan in Boston and in Malden but said that they had not seen each other until a phone call last November resulted in the pair meeting in the Club Mayfair that month.

Talked With Two

The defendant said that the only Malden officials he had talked with were Mr. Duffy and Mr. Chisholm, adding that Mr. Duffy had suggested the cost of a permit of $1,000 down and $100 a week.

Mr. Sagansky admitted that he "was familiar" with the operation of beano, but declared that he had not backed it anywhere.

The defendant said that he had made no further inquiries on the business background of Mr. Carrigan as a risk, despite the previous drawn-out experience over the $200 loan,

"My risk would be that beano would be suspended," testified the defendant.

In the two conversations with

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Eisenhower Takes Command in Tunisia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP) President Roosevelt today nominated Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to be a full general.

[In his speech today Prime Minister Churchill said of General Eisenhower: "I have the greatest confidence in him. I regard him as one of the finest men I ever met."]

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that as the British Eighth Army passes into the American sphere in Tunisia it would "come under the orders of General Eisenhower," the American commander, with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander as his deputy.

Besides Gen. Alexander, hitherto British Middle East commander, as Deputy Commander in Chief these officers also will be under General Eisenhower:

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Air Commander in Chief for the Mediterranean Area and responsible to General Eisenhower for air operations in this theater.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander of the U. S. and British Fleets in General Eisenhower's theater.

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham, in active charge of air operations supporting Allied forces in Tunisia.

Also under Vice-Marshal Tedder will be at least three top flight allied aerial commanders:

Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, former U. S. Air Commander in the European Theater of Operation and lately the Allied Air Commander in Tunisia.

Air Vice-Marshal R. K. Park, Malta Air Commander.

Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, British Air Commander in the Middle East.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, now in Iraq, will fill the Middle East command left vacant by General Alexander's appointment as deputy to General Eisenhower.

General Alexander, with a wealth of experience fighting the Germans and Italians, is seen as the logical choice to direct land operations.

Generals Eisenhower and Alexander both are young and energetic commanders who favor direct action. Both are impatient with red tape, and those who know both are convinced they will make an excellent team.

Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, British commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, will become Commander in Chief of the Levant dealing also with the Red Sea and all approaches from that area. His headquarters will be in Egypt.

Iran and Iraq will remain as a separate command and a new commander will be appointed there to succeed General Wilson.

It is assumed that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British Eighth Army Commander under General Alexander, will remain in charge of that army.

British reaction to the appointments was favorable immediately.

Eisenhower Says He Gets Britain's Stars

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 11

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander-in-Chief in the North African theater, commented today on his new command that "I consider that I have been given the stars, so far as I know the men of Britain's military strength."

"It is all one battle now in Tunisia and we are fighting together in it." Gen. Eisenhower said. "On our side we are going to throwing every American soldier we can get into the fight."

Fund Officially Short But New Gifts Flow In

Refusing to admit definite defeat, campaign leaders of the Greater Boston United War Fund today redoubled efforts to make up the nearly $135,000 needed to wipe out the 1.8 per cent deficit recorded by the Fund's auditors at last night's closing "Dutch Treat" dinner at the Hotel Statler.

The consensus among district chairmen seemed best expressed by one, who said, "I think I know someone who will give another $500. I'll go after him."

Some contributions didn't need "going after," however. Phone-call pledges of $5 and $10 flowed into headquarters this morning, the majority covering additional amounts on gifts already made. News of the failure to reach the quota had prompted them to send extra contributions. Employees of Lever Brothers added another $10,000 to the $76,869 recorded yesterday.

No contributions are being acknowledged by letter this year, the officials feeling that those who have helped to swell the Fund will wish every last cent used for that purpose. The heartfelt thanks of all at headquarters is being extended through the press and radio to those who have aided the campaign, both by contribtuions and volunteer soliciting.

However, the drive is over. There will be no further solicitation among Greater Boston residents. But, it is felt confident that many individuals, seeing the need, will send in supplementary contributions which, during the next few days, may send the Fund over the top.

Lack of manpower for solicitations in the war year, and the close proximity of State and Federal tax collections, brought the loss in expected contributions, it was said.

Charles C. Cabot, general chairman of the Fund, praised the workers for their supreme efforts, and declared that all should have the satisfaction of knowing that they had done their best.

Auditors worked up to 9 p. m. last night. There was not a thin dime left unaccounted for. Yet the Fund fell short of its $7,800,000 goal by $134,908.94.

The dinner last night, a "Dutch Treat" affair, consisted of fish cakes and baked beans. The 1,200 workers assembled rose in a body when it was announced by Mr. Cabot that the waiters not only had donated all tips collected, but had given their services as well for the benefit of the Fund.

Speakers included Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, new Commandant of the First Naval District, Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Office, Maj.-Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commander of the New England sector of the Army, and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Fund.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged up to the official closing of the campaign included:

$10,000—Boston Salvage Committee
6,000—Anonymous
3,135—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Friedlander
2,802—Anonymous
2,000—Mrs. Leslie Bradley Cutler
1,525—Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill G. Hastings
1,400—Anonymous
1,000—Ernest Bentley; Theodore C. Haffenreffer
950—Mrs. Harry K. Noyes
900—Anonymous
800—Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Davis
700—Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Pertzoff
650—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pratt
600—Misses Elsie T. and Sophie M. Friedman and Lee M. Friedman
500—Talbot Baker

Company and employee subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$61,200—Jordan Marsh Company and fellow workers
24,500—First National Stores, Inc.
15,000—Economy Grocery Stores Corporation and employees
12,500—R. H. Stearns Company, executives and employees
7,178—H. P. Hood & Sons Inc. and employees (first report)
6,000—S. S. Pierce Company
5,500—Salada Tea Company
4,500—Trimount Clothing Company.
3,062—Hayes-Bickford Lunch System, Inc. and employees
2,750—Enterprise Department Stores
2,726—C. F. Hovey Company employees
2,500—S. Robert Stone, Inc.
2,000—Harvard Co-operative Society; Warshauer & Franck, Inc.
1,950—Dainty Dot Hosiery Mills
1,900—Kennedy's Inc.; Louis H. Salvage Shoe Co., Inc.
1,875—The Felters Company, Inc.
1,844—Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company and employees.
1,700—S. S. Kresge Company
1,623—Chandler & Company employees
1,600—I. J. Fox Inc. and employees
1,596—Bird & Son Inc., employees
1,568—Plimpton Press employees
1,466—Haffenreffer & Company Inc. employees
1,364—C. Pappas Co. Inc. and employees
1,250—Malden Electric Company
1,243—Kennedy's Inc. employees (first report)
1,242—Thayer-McNeil Company and employees
1,200—T. D. Whitney Company and employees
1,170—Thom McAn Shoe Stores
1,150—Kay Jewelry Company
1,050—H. Glaser & Son, Inc.
1,033—Newton Hospital, staff and employees
1,021—Consolidated Rendering Company and employees
1,000—Sam Heller Leather Company; New England Waste Company; Walton Lunch Company and employees
978—Leopold Morse Company employees
950—Century Sportswear Co., Inc.
934—Hotel Touraine and emoloyees
900—Scott Furriers, Inc. and employees
875—Best Shoe Company
871—Jay's Inc. and employees
869—Sharaf's Inc. and employees
861—Jones, Gardner & Beal, Inc. and employees
800—Brilliant Bros. Co.; Raymond's Inc., additional (total to date $2,000)
775—A. Stowell & Company, Inc. and employees
750—Harvard Co-operative Society employees; Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company
749—Boys' Clubs of Boston employees (first report)
714—Cambridge Hospital employees (first report)
713—Loew's Inc., and employees
706—Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind employees
700—Coleman's Fashion Shop Inc.; Hunt's Lunch, Inc. and employees
683—Carver Dress Corporation employees
671—Shreve, Crump & Low Co. employees
630—D. C. Percival & Co. Inc. and employees
625—Gordon Brothers
562—Lerner Shops of Massachusetts, Inc. and employees.
561—Vitagraph, Inc. and employees
550—Madison Sportswear; Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc. employees; Touraine Glove Corporation.
500—T. C. Baker Co. and employees; Edwin Clapp & Son, Inc.; Jacob & S. Sydney DeYoung Company; East Weymouth Wool Scouring Company; John R. Evans & Company, Inc.; Haffenreffer & Co., Inc., additional (total to date $1,500); Leopold Morse Company; Raymond's, Inc., employees

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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More Trouble for the Axis

By a Staff Photographer

Aussies Who Gun by Radio

"Wireless air gunners" of the new Australian flight squadron, arriving in Boston this morning. Left to right: Ken Langley, Don Stewart, Harry Lamabourne, Bob (Scotty) Lorimer. They would have liked Boston more if it had been warmer.

Meat Scarcity Shows No Sign Of Any Relief

Incomplete stocks on food-store shelves and occasional empty showcases have become the rule in New England, today, rather than the exception. But, home executives are fast adjusting themselves to such wartime conditions.

Effective efforts replace useless complaints. No relief in meat shortages is evident at Boston retail counters. Some of the numerous "cold cuts" offered may be readily heated and served as hot meat.

Fowl appears to be in "shorter" supply than last week. It is possible that the prolonged maintenance of high egg prices tended to hold back the marketing of this class of property. But, apparently, the seasonal decline in egg prices appears to have finally started, with retail quotations on fresh eggs again dropping a cent or two.

A good part of the fish displayed is necessarily processed fish—salt and smoked—which suggests codfish cakes or creamed finan haddie. Shell fish flaunt strikingly high price tags, though, of course, the buyer may keep in mind that the price of a pint of oysters or a pound of sea scallops represents 100 per cent edibility.

Retail prices for oranges this week show rising inclinations. Still, oranges and grapefruit are seasonal "good buys," along with native apples. And besides McIntosh and Baldwin apples, some Boston fruit counters lately have brought to light a few of a well-known New England favorite, the Northern Spy.

Br-r-r-r Say Visiting Aussies As They Start 'Doing' Boston

The Aussies came to town in new force today and "was it cold"—to them?

More than 400 of the men "from down under" arrived at the South Station at 9 a. m., paraded to the Union Jack Club on Milk Street, shrugged their shoulders at Boston's cloudy, damp weather, and started off to see the sights.

This was the second of two groups of Australian fliers and gunners to visit the Hub City in three days. The first group left at 6 a. m. for their temporary training base at Myles Standish Camp in Taunton. From there the entire squadron of nearly 1,000 men will leave shortly for combat areas, part of a general plan of broad-scale military action which everyone knows is coming within the year 1943.

Meanwhile, the streets of downtown Boston were filled with light-blue shaded uniforms that differentiated the Aussies from the deep blues of the United States Navy. Doing the town will be the chief attraction for the 400 visitors during the next two days. All of them have been assigned to private family homes or to quarters in various agencies like the Y. M. C. A.

One of the fliers accosted by the news men was surprised to learn that he had an accent. Another wanted to talk about the high costs of clothes and food in America as compared with Australia. Still another was assigned to spelling out the names of the men so that the a's would not be supplanted by i's. Others couldn't get the cold weather off their minds, until someone told them this was an unusually warm day for these parts.

The latest group of visitors will leave Boston tomorrow and return again on Saturday, this time in full force of more than 900 men. It's their first leave in many months of intensive training. So they'll have a good time in spite of the weather, they said.

Today Washington's Birthday But Calendar Caused Change

Today is Washington's birthday! Few, if any, are observing the anniversary, but it's the day on which the nation's first President always celebrated it.

George Washington was 20 years of age when England adopted the Gregorian calendar, which automatically added 11 days to the order of time, according to the Julian calendar in vogue when Washington was born.

So, despite the fact that the nation now celebrates Washington's birthday on Feb. 22, he always contended that his rightful birthday was Feb. 11.

In the Washington family Bible appears the following entry, "George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife, was born on ye 11th day of February 1731/2 about 10 in the morning, and was baptized on ye 30th of April following."

According to Rupert Hughes, whose collection of Washingtonia is said to be one of the largest in America, "To Washington's last day he thought of himself as being born on February 11. Entries in his diary made during the last two years of his life, indicate this fact."

According to Pennsylvania history, the first State celebration of Washington's birthday occurred at Valley Forge on Feb. 22, 1778, while Virginia which followed the old reckoning celebrated Washington's final birthday at Alexandria on Feb. 11, 1799.

Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, and Washington's actual birthday, Feb. 11, could become a three-day week end, commemorating in one holiday the period of birthdays of two of our great Presidents, if the calendar revision known as the World Calendar were adopted, Dr. Clyde R. Miller of the Teachers College of Columbia University points out.

The World Calendar plan which has received international recognition, the approval of 14 governments and many associations, divides the 12-month year into equal quarters, the first month of each quarter having 31 days, and the two succeeding months 30 days.

Each month has exactly 26 week days, each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday and each year begins with Sunday, Jan. 1. This new calendar arrangement advocated by The World Calendar Association, an endowed, nonprofit organization, makes the days and weeks of each successive year alike.

N. E. Cities Listed For Lack in Labor Within 6 Months

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission today included these cities in which labor shortages are anticipated (with cities shown by regions):

Anticipated within six months:

Region 1—Claremont, N. H.; Greenfield, Mass., Meriden, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Portland, Maine, and Stamford, Conn.

Anticipated after six months:

Region 1—Brockton and Worcester, Mass.; Norwalk, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

The WMC also noted areas with labor surpluses, among them:

Region 1—Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Lowell, Pittsfield, Salem, and Taunton, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Concord, Manchester, and Nashua, N. H.; Middletown and

Region 2—New York, N. Y.

Richards M. Bradley

Richards M. Bradley, who passed on last night at his home, 88 Cullenbine Road, Milton, was president of R. M. Bradley & Company, one of Boston's leading real estate firms.

He had been active in real estate since his graduation from Harvard University in 1882. For ten years he was associated with John H. Storer, his college classmate, and later became known throughout the country for his work in forming trusts for purchase, construction, and management of properties in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Seattle.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight with snow; fresh winds.

All New England States: Colder tonight with snow.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:31 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Friday, 5:57 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

Timilty Cash Still Remains Dark Mystery

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's $37,370 appeared today as much of a mystery as when the cash was impounded in the Suffolk Superior Court on Tuesday, despite the Commissioner's statement last night that the Federal Reserve Bank paid the money over to him in 1933.

Why the Commissioner should leave a sum of this extent in a safety box for nearly 10 years became one of the new questions produced by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's publicizing of the cache.

Why the withdrawal of the sum from the bank box after the Jan. 12 lottery raid of the Attorney General, remained a query which the Attorney General himself had put to the fore in open Court.

Mr. Timilty stood on the ground of his friends' confidence in him, asking the public in his statement to accept as facts that he put $30,000 in the box on receiving it from the bank on March 17, 1933, and $3,000 similarly received on April 21, following, that more also had been deposited there, and that he had made no deposits of cash in that or any other box subsequently to becoming Police Commissioner.

Mr. Timilty again came promptly this morning to the Grand Jury rooms in the Suffolk Superior Court building, for whatever further questioning awaited him, and then marked time in the Library, while the jurors again pored over the records and cash taken from the box by the Commissioner and carried back to the Court House by his brother from their home.

The exhibits and the money were the only witnesses of the morning, commented Attorney General Bushnell after the noon-hour adjournment.

The cash was again brought to the Grand Jury offices by the Clerk of the Court, who withdrew it this morning from the bank box in which he had placed it yesterday.

Sagansky on Stand Denies Offering Of Bribes in Any Form

Continued from Page 1

the aldermen Mr. Sagansky said nothing was mentioned about the impending induction of the Malden Mayor which would result in the chairman of the Board of Aldermen becoming acting Mayor and issuing permits.

Yesterday defense counsel had stated their case when the State rested after presenting State Detective Lieut. James F. Cunniff who helped in the arrest of the defendants Jan. 16.

Quincy's Mayor Plans Distributing Of War Equipment

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy today announced that thousands of pieces of civilian defense equipment for use in case of an air raid, which had been stored in original containers throughout the city, would be unpacked immediately and distributed among defense workers.

Much of the equipment was received by the City's defense council from the Federal Government during the past few months, he declared in pointing out that he didn't see what value the equipment had, stored away in cartons and wrappings. He said it would be impossible to issue all the equipment, including 140 stretchers, 1,580 steel helmets and 1,760 gas masks, in the few minutes after the first alert and before the arrival of enemy planes.

"This equipment is for air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and firemen, and other civilian defense workers, and I am taking steps to see they get it at once," the mayor said.

Still 'John F' to Friends After Decades of Service

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A man told me more in one hour today about the city of Boston, its financial and industrial problems of the last half-century and its promise of the future than I could hope to learn in years of book readings and reportorial rovings.

I, in turn, told John F. Fitzgerald, Boston's "number one citizen" and many times Mayor of Boston, City Councillor, State Senator and Congressman of the early 1900's, that he was the first person I had ever interviewed without having to ask a question.

Frankly I was toying with a dozen queries when I entered his Bellevue Hotel apartments on Beacon Hill on the 80th anniversary of his arrival in humble surroundings close to Faneuil Hall. But "John F," as his friends know him, anticipated everything, produced a typewritten statement and plunged into a rapid-fire discussion of every phase of Boston life before the Press could get its collective mouth open.

All we needed to do to get the whole story was listen and study the wall-hung pictures of "Joe" Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, and "John F's" grandsons who are now in the armed services. The wife of Mr. Kennedy is the daughter of "John F."

Family Party

Truly, the guest of honor was in a "birthday" frame of mind. As chief speaker at a family party in his honor, his ruddy face beamed with anecdotes of old Boston and glowed with a rich knowledge of civic affairs reaching back over a half century.

With many a glance backward over his fruitful career starting in the vicinity of Constitution Wharf and Paul Revere's House, the man who has probably done more than any living person for Boston did not ignore the challenge facing the city in the development of air line supremacy.

Prior to the informal gathering of the "Fitz" family, "John F" did his talking to the press, alternately beaming over the vision of what the airplane could do to lift Boston into world leadership, and glowering over the recollection that Boston's airport facilities still fall under the jurisdiction of "the Park Department." He slipped easily from the subject of education to Boston's financial and industrial deterioration, from his one-time huge success in running a weekly newspaper in the Hub City to the "inferiority complex" standing between Boston and its share of world commerce.

Gets Things Done

His round, ruddy face lighted up with rich flashes of Irish humor, only to revert with startling suddenness to the sober resolve of one whom Boston remembers fondly as "the man who gets things done." I was given to understand by these rapid changes why "John F" could go round the world singing "Sweet Adeline" before many of the crowned heads of Europe while doing the things at home that carried him from City Council to the State Senate, six years as Mayor of Boston and finally into the halls of Congress.

No wonder that "John F" chafed over the lethargy in Boston which allocates the airport to a department handling parks and trees while cities like Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia spend hundreds of millions of dollars preparing their air facilities for worldwide competition in the postwar airlanes.

"What this city needs," said the one-time mayor of Boston with the typical "John F" finger of accusation in full action, "is leaders of the Kaiser shipbuilding type. Kaiser was a Boston man, but he got as far away from Boston as he could to go into business. So did the Fisher Brothers, one of whom now runs a $400,000,000 bank in Detroit."

"Why do all our local youths train here and use their talents elsewhere? Is it because we haven't the gumption to take full advantage of our natural resources?"

Everyone seems to have forgotten Boston except "John F," he said. And he not only has not forgotten that he was mixed up in about everything that has meant much to Boston in the last half century, but he lives in a corner apartment in the Bellevue Hotel looking out over Boston Common and the front steps of the State House where he "can keep his eye on the Governor."

No Major Trunk Line

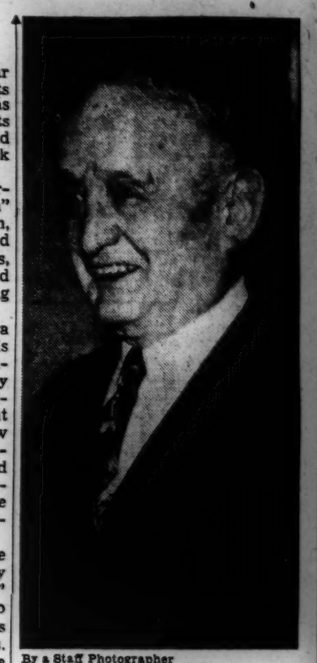
Yet he deplored the fact that whereas the big railroads of the country were originally founded by Bostonian capital, this part of the country doesn't even own a major trunk line today nor any large shipping lines. New York, he added, has 14 trunk lines and Philadelphia three.

Naturally the "John F" I saw today was much bewildered over what has happened to a city that allows such things as an inadequate fuel supply. The Boston of his early days, he insisted, when the very life of the city throbbed with shipping, railroading and industry would never have permitted such a condition which he declared is the result of the New Jersey bottleneck caused by a break in the intracoastal waterway system. "John F" fought to put this inland waterway system in operation for years.

Massachusetts doesn't even have a representative in Washington, he said, on the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. He charged the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association with taking a defeatist attitude towards Boston's shipping opportunities. He jumped from there into a series of anecdotes about his boyhood days on Beacon Hill when he met Longfellow and Emerson in the Corner Book Store.

About once every 10 minutes "John F" would take a deep breath, stroke his chin and look furtively in the direction of his interviewers to see if they were bored. But how could that be? Here was the man most responsible for the Boston Trade School, the Franklin Institute, Fenway, widening and deepening of Boston Harbor, Boston Fish Pier and Commonwealth Pier. And I could see that he was ready now as a private citizen to take up the fight for airport development just as he has fought for the Port of Boston.

But always to the accompaniment of a rich tenor voice producing the notes of "Sweet Adeline."



By a Staff Photographer

John F. Fitzgerald

Former Boston Mayor who is entertaining friends today in observance of his 80th anniversary.

Dry-Goods Firm Named in Price Ceiling Violations

Five Boston wholesale dry-goods firms were named in complaints involving alleged violation of price-ceiling regulations filed today by Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, in the United States District Court.

Motions for preliminary injunctions restraining the defendants from selling dry goods at prices in excess of ceiling levels were filed in each case simultaneously with the complaints.

The companies are: Haymarket Dry Goods Corporation; Yellin Dry Goods Company; Goodman-Zembler Company; Kolner-Cantor Company, and Max Siegel.

Almost a Quota—But Not Quite

By a Staff Photographer

Greater Boston United War Fund Lacks $134,908 as Drive Ends

Despite tremendous last-hour efforts of thousands of volunteer workers, the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign ended officially last night 1.8 per cent short of its goal. Miss Jeanne Fellows, the Fund's "Red Feather Girl," is shown here posting the final figures.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Advanced Engineering Drawing course by Charles J. Walsh in Room 302, Pierce Hall, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering, 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Open to the public.

Friday

Exhibition of Photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Ave., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Talk on Museum Masterpieces by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

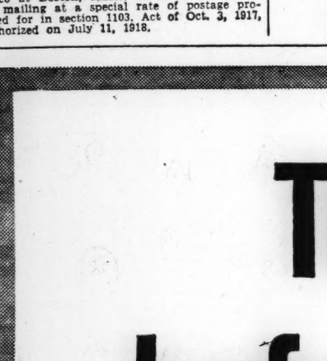
William Dana Orcutt will give a lecture entitled "John Gutenberg" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, at 3 p. m. Tickets free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Navy Has 6,200 Waves

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Approximately 6,200 Waves now are on active duty or in training, the Navy reported Feb. 10.

Think before you Telephone!



IS THE CALL NECESSARY?

CAN YOU MAKE IT BRIEF?

HAVE YOU THE RIGHT NUMBER?

Telephone service is a *war essential.* Please help by cutting down on unnecessary calls

Thank You!

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Listen to the TELEPHONE HOUR *Mondays 9 p. m. over the N. B. C. Network*

48-Hour Week May Spread To Include Other Regions

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, indicated last night that the order for a 48-hour minimum work week in 32 "critical labor shortage areas" soon may be extended to many other regions.

"Acute labor shortages have already occurred in 32 important labor market areas," he stated. "Similar shortages are anticipated in many other areas in the near future."

His statement, read at a press conference, evoked queries about when and where the shortages would occur and when the additional regions may be placed on a longer work week, but he declined to make any predictions.

He asserted expansion of the war production program and the armed forces would require the services of an additional 6,400,000 persons this year, and added that every measure must be taken to insure a full and efficient use of the labor force.

Later, in an address before the American Management Association, Mr. McNutt announced that the WMC would establish a new agency of aid in the task of making the most efficient use of the nation's workers.

He reported it would be known as the Bureau of Manpower Utilization and that it would "assist management and labor in a mutual search to increase the effectiveness of human effort."

Quickly Follows President

Mr. McNutt disclosed the latest step in the manpower field 24 hours after President Roosevelt had ordered a 48-hour minimum work week wherever the WMC deemed it necessary.

He told reporters approximately 20 per cent of all non-agricultural workers were now employed on a work week schedule of at least 54 hours and approximately 50 per cent on a work week of 48 hours or more. Extension of the work week to 48 hours for the remaining workers, he added, would be equivalent to adding "tens of thousands" to the labor force.

He figured 500,000 now unemployed and 1,900,000 more women would be employed this year. He said he wanted to put the 48-hour week program into effect without compulsion, but that regulations were being prepared to enforce it.

He said any question of plants increasing prices to meet higher labor costs must be put before the OPA, but that the WMC would call the OPA's attention to any "hardship cases."

Would Help All Parties

In detailing plans for the new Bureau of Manpower Utilization, Mr. McNutt said it would have three division chiefs—one each for industrial, agricultural and governmental manpower. The division chiefs, he added, would serve chiefly as field men "to consult with and advise the War Manpower Commission's 12 regional directors and their respective manpower utilization consultants."

He reported the utilization consultants would "help management and labor find out, down the individual plant and production unit, how effectively the people on the job are performing, and suggest means of increasing their effectiveness."

Mr. McNutt indicated experts would be borrowed from industry to serve as utilization consultants and added that they will come into your plant, office or farm and work with you and for you in:

"1. Determining the extent to which manpower and womanpower are being utilized by analyzing such symptoms as absenteeism, labor turnover, production restrictions and stoppages, low morale, performance on the job, idleness, the use of women, physically handicapped, etc.

"2. Analyzing personnel methods. . . .

"3. Setting up an overall plant program for manpower utilization based on the studies just outlined.

"4. Suggesting other War Manpower Commission services available to you such as placement and training. . . ."

Mr. McNutt defined the three requirements for making full use of the nation's human resources this way:

"First—Persons now engaged in essential activities must remain where they are unless they transfer to still more essential activities or to essential activities in greater need of the particular individual abilities.

"Second—Persons now unemployed or engaged in less essential activities must find a place in essential activities.

"Third—All persons must raise their productive effort to the highest possible level."

They Give the Axis the Air

CBS

Expounders of Plain American Truth

A trio of radiocasters who repeat, with convincing foreign accents, the statements of enemy spokesmen on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Our Secret Weapon." On the left is Paul Luther, who imitates the German propagandists; in the center is Guy Repp, entrusted with imitating both the Italian and Vichy-French talkers, and on the right is Ted Osborn, mimic of the Japanese. Inset: Rex Stout, who shatters the Axis misstatements.

'Secret Weapon' of the Truth Unmasks Axis Euphemisms

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Rex Stout, whose radio job is that of unmasking Axis propaganda, obviously believes the phrase of James Russell Lowell: "Who speaks the truth stabs Falsehood to the heart."

Every Friday Mr. Stout, author of mystery stories, directs "Our Secret Weapon" over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. There is no mystery, however, over the secret weapon Mr. Stout talks about—it is the simple thing known as "plain fact."

In fact, "Secret Weapon" has just won the Annual Advertising Award medal as the commercially sponsored program which contributes most to the advancement of radio advertising as a social force. The Advertising Awards, founded by Edward Bok, first were administered by the Harvard School of Business from 1924 to 1930. The magazine, Advertising and Selling, now carries on the awards.

As Chairman of the War Writers Board, Mr. Stout heads one of America's unofficial radio counter-offensives to Axis radio propaganda. However, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information and once a radiocaster, has given the program his personal approval.

Sometime about 6 o'clock every Friday evening Mr. Stout goes into a huddle at a CBS studio with Paul White, CBS director of news programs and director of "Our Secret Weapon."

Axis Supplies Material

Basic material for the program are the statements of Axis leaders and radiocasters recorded off the short waves by CBS's shortwave listening post. Here the programs emanating from the Axis Capitals of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, and from the Axis-controlled radiocasters of Vichy, Paris, and Budapest are monitored.

This recorded material is turned over to Ted Osborne, Guy Repp, and Paul Luther, CBS specialists on voice mimicry.

Mr. Osborne, for instance, may be heard as Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Premier, or a Japanese radiocaster. Mr. Repp may be Mussolini, or the Rome radiocaster. Mr. Luther is heard as Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, or other Nazi bigwigs, or one of the German radiocasters.

Mr. Stout begins shooting his verbal arrows immediately.

Voice from Berlin

"Here is the Berlin broadcaster," he tells his listeners, following a short introduction by the announcer:

Voice [German]: Reports are being spread in America that there are many German Army officers who are dissatisfied with the conduct of the war. In Berlin these reports are received with just a smile.

Mr. Stout: And three hours later it did smack their funny-bone. Broadcast at midnight:

Voice [German]: The American rumors of revolt among German officers have been arousing great amusement at German General Headquarters. When a group of officers who have just returned to Berlin from the front heard this bit of news at an official reception, they greeted it with bursts of laughter.

Mr. Stout: Oh, Fritz. When you get quieted down a little, tell me, why do you harp on it? The bursts of laughter couldn't by any chance have been hollow, huh? There couldn't be, maybe, one or two officers, perhaps three, who are beginning to get silly ideas? . . .

Voice [German]: The report is obviously the result of wishful thinking by the Americans.

Mr. Stout: Not so you could notice it. Just in case our temporary dealing with Darlan, to save time and American lives, has given you a bum steer, we are not, and never will be, interested in any government set up in Germany by any group of officers. Nor in any government set up by anybody with the backing of German officers.

Uniform Nonsense

We will deal with no one whatever in Germany, on any kind of terms, until all German military men, of whatever rank, have been so thoroughly and utterly smashed and discredited that all Germans will shrink from the sight of a German soldier's uniform—and especially a German officer's. It is the worship of that uniform, Fritz, and what it stands for that has given tens of millions of you Germans the idiotic notion that they are a master race and that Poles and Frenchmen and Norwegians are fit only to be their slaves—and that Jews dare not even aspire to that honor.

Our minimum objective in this war is to remove permanently that notion from the heads of all Germans—and from anywhere else inside of them that the notion may be residing. We hope that the smashing—and we mean smashing—of the German Army, accompanied by a vivid demonstration that it is powerless to protect your cities from our bombs, will do the job. If not, we go on from there.

Voice [Japanese]: The Japanese soldier is devoted heart and soul to the code of bushido. His honor will not permit him . . .

Mr. Stout: Was anyone talking to you, Tojo? Okay, I was. Substitute the word "Japanese" for "German" in what I just said, and frame it.

Puerto Rico Demands Self Government

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Puerto Rican Senate and House were unanimously on record today as urging that the U. S. Congress end this island's colonial regime and permit its people to select their own form of government by popular vote—after the war if the plebiscite is not feasible immediately.

In a move unprecedented in 44 years of American rule, the Legislature enthusiastically approved a concurrent resolution setting forth its views last night while Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell waited vainly for word that it was ready to hear his annual message.

Poltical leaders immediately made preparations to forward the resolution to Washington. A special legislative commission may follow.

The text of the resolution emphasized, however, that the Puerto Rican people would wait with "patriotic resignation" until after the war for action on the proposal if President Roosevelt and Congress believed this course best.

Passage of the resolution was the outgrowth of a conference of major party leaders last week and came after a long legislative session in which bitter political opponents embraced one another and traded compliments.

All other business was deferred to make way for debate on the resolution and its final passage while 1,500 spectators waited in the galleries to hear Governor Tugwell's speech.

The Governor and his wife spent most of the afternoon at Fortaleza waiting for word that the legislators were ready to hear him.

It was not certain when the Legislature recessed last night whether Governor Tugwell would speak today or whether the message would be delayed until Friday.

The resolution adopted by the legislators said it was the belief of all political parties that "the colonial system of government ought to be totally and definitely abolished in Puerto Rico and that the form of its definite political status . . . ought to be democratically decided through the free voice of the people themselves as soon as possible after the war if this is not possible immediately."

[The present Puerto Rican Government, as constituted by an organic act passed by Congress in 1917, consists of a Governor appointed by the President of the United States; six Executive Department heads, of which the President appoints two and the Governor four, and a Legislature of 19 Senators and 39 Representatives elected by the people. The people also elect a Commissioner to the United States who represents them in the House of Representatives in Washington with a voice but without a vote.]

U. S.Cuba Agreement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Cubans in the United States who are registered for Selective Service but have not applied for United States citizenship may enlist in the Cuban Army under an agreement announced by the State Department today.

The Department made public an exchange of letters with Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, Cuban Ambassador, extending this option with the understanding that the Cuban national who exercises it must be accepted by the Cuban military authorities before his departure from the United States.

Although compulsory military service in Cuba now applies only to Cuban citizens, the Cuban Government guaranteed American citizens the right to choose service in the United States Army in event foreigners generally become liable for service.

OUR NATION'S WELFARE MUST COME FIRST!

NORTH WESTERN • UNION PACIFIC

Lengthen

Passenger Train Schedules

EFFECTIVE FEB. 15, 1943

LET'S get serious about this job of winning the war. Vast quantities of war materials and thousands of troops are now being transported by rail.

To better and more efficiently move the ever-increasing production of essential materials and supplies, North Western-UnionPacific are voluntarily reducing the speed of their regular passenger trains.

We know that all civilians who find it necessary to travel will willingly adjust themselves to slightly longer schedules and, during the duration, to somewhat less travel comfort if conditions so require. *Our Nation's welfare must come first at all times.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

These are the new schedules which will be in effect February 15th, 1943

LOS ANGELES LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Leave Salt Lake City	10:15 am
Arrive Los Angeles	9:30 am

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Leave Ogden (SP)	9:00 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	9:20 am

PACIFIC LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	10:00 am
Leave Omaha (UP)	11:20 pm
Arrive Los Angeles	6:30 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	6:50 am
Arrive Portland (UP)	6:30 am
Arrive Seattle (UP)	2:20 pm

PORTLAND ROSE

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Arrive Portland	7:30 am
Arrive Seattle	2:20 pm

LOS ANGELES CHALLENGER
(Also to Portland-Seattle)

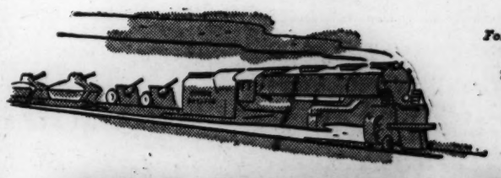
Leave Chicago (C&NW)	7:30 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:25 am
Leave Salt Lake City	11:55 am
Arrive Los Angeles	11:30 am
Arrive Portland	7:30 am
Arrive Seattle	2:20 pm

SAN FRANCISCO CHALLENGER

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	7:45 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:40 pm
Leave Ogden (SP)	10:35 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	10:50 am

TRAVEL HINTS FOR CIVILIANS

1. Plan trips and make reservations well in advance. When plans are changed please cancel reservations promptly.
2. Ask about war-time regulations regarding Pullman reservations now in effect on all railroads.
3. Pack all articles needed on the train in one bag. Additional luggage up to 150 pounds can be checked free.
4. Avoid week-end travel peaks by planning mid-week departures.
5. Dining car and kitchen space are limited. Help your fellow travelers by relinquishing your seat in the diner when you have finished your meal.



For full information, reservations, tickets—

Union Pacific, 209 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. 1 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

or

North Western, 212 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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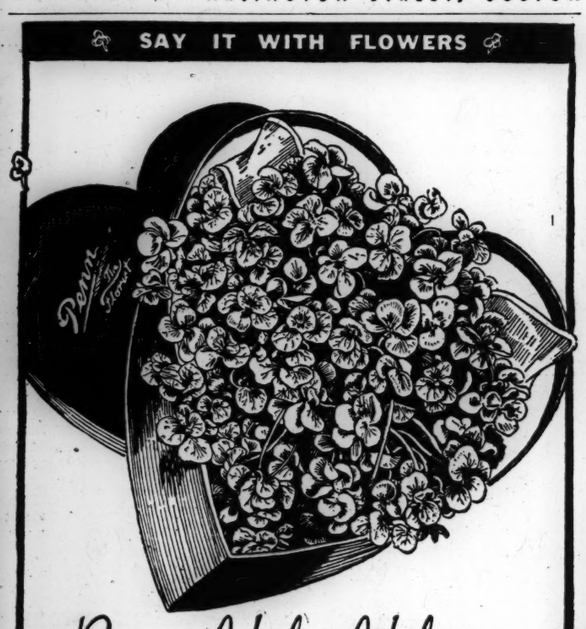

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Trenton Walkout Ended Same Day

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11 (AP)—A six and one-half hour walkout of steel workers at local plants of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company ended Feb. 10 after the strikers acceded to back-to-work appeals from union leaders and the War Labor Board.

Francis McIntyre, President of Local 2111, United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.), said the walkout was unauthorized and that it resulted from restlessness among workers awaiting WLB approval of a panel recommendation that the "Little Steel" wage and union adjustments be applied for Roebling's.

Mr. McIntyre said he did not know how many left their work, but a company spokesman who declined use of his name said it was between 1,000 and 1,500. Mr. McIntyre said workers "started dribbling out" before noon. He said he hastily called Michael Harris, Philadelphia regional director for the union, and that he and Mr. Harris addressed the strikers, obtaining a back-to-work decision shortly after 4:30. This was half an hour after a new shift started.

Teachers' Sit-Down Strike Continues

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11 (AP)—Fifty public school teachers in nearby Rankin, on their second day of a sit-down in empty classrooms, made valentine boxes for their "vacationing" pupils Feb. 10 and engaged in some technical sparring with the school superintendent over their duties in the unusual predicament.

Explaining they were acting under advice of counsel, the instructors declined to relay a message from Superintendent D. J. Sullivan directing the 1,500 pupils to return home, after they reported at school this morning.

"I told them it was an administrative function to send the pupils home and not to usurp any authority," commented the attorney, Marjorie Matson.

Mr. Sullivan finally sent the children home himself, as he had done Feb. 9.

Miss Matson said the teachers, who seek salary increase, might meet with the School Board later this week. Until a settlement is reached, they plan to report to school daily but do no teaching. The Board said it couldn't afford the pay raise.

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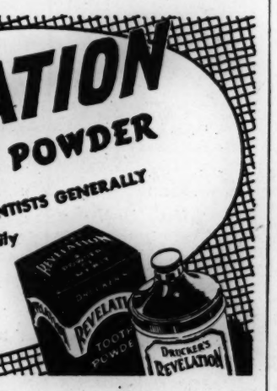


Americans in Ballet Russe—Jarmila Novotna

Names of Native-Born Are Now Prominent in Roster

In the present cast of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, soon to play a four-day engagement at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 17-20, with a matinée on Saturday afternoon, the tendency is to acknowledge American names. Time was when all names were Russianized or Polishized for professional purposes, as witness Mlada Mladova, said to be a native-born Oklahoman. But since ballet has increasingly found sanctuary from the storm of war in the United States, it has become smart to be American.

Among the soloists and second-line dancers are such names as Dorothy Etheridge, born and bred in old Kentucky; Rachel Chapman, a New Englander whose ancestry dates back to Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower; Vida Brown, born in Chicago, and James Starbuck, a native of California.

Boston balletomanes have long been familiar with the name of Roland Guerard from Flat Rock, North Carolina, and that of Agnes de Mille, a New Yorker by birth and Californian by adoption, incidentally the daughter of William and niece of Cecil B de Mille. She is not touring with the company and so will not appear here in the role of the cowgirl she created when her new comedy ballet, "Rodeo," was first produced in New York.

* * *

This part will be taken by Lubov Roudenko, not American, whose lively temperament ought to make her well suited to it. Quite in contrast to the little firebrand Lubov Roudenko is Lubov Rostova, whose calm, cool beauty and technique set her apart.

This lovely, long-legged girl is a Scandinavian who trained at the Imperial Ballet in Copenhagen. So much, and so much only, was learned in an interview a few years ago when Rostova was featured in the short-lived Broadway musical, "The Lady Comes Across." The appointment had been made for 2 p. m. in her dressing-room on a matinee day. Eugenie Delarova, seen here often in the early days of the Ballet Russe, occupied the chair before the other dressing table. The present writer sat with notebook and pencil ready. Rostova was busy pinning flowers in her fair hair. She apparently spoke little English, for she remained absolutely uncommunicative. Delarova, who was not being interviewed, chattered away amiably for a time. She had not only mastered English, but like all educated Russians, knew French, as was soon painfully made manifest.

A thick pall of silence had settled on the assembly. The fresh page of the notebook stared blankly up at the writer, and the writer stared blankly at the two dancers.

Finally, "Pourquoi ne partera-t-elle pas?" (if that is the right construction) smote the air. It was in Delarova's deep, husky voice, strong and clear. And in Rostova's lighter tones, accompanied by a shrug, "Je ne vois pas."

With what dignity she could muster, the writer prepared to leave and, dissembling gayety, flung an "Au revoir" over her shoulder when she reached the door, hoping the dancers would feel as blank as she did.

* * *

Of course Alexandra Danilova, whose spontaneity and vivacity is based on a sure technique, is still the first lady of the company. She is definitely Russian, born in what was then St. Petersburg, and heiress of the great tradition, for in her early girlhood she was a member of the famous Diaghileff Ballet.

Other principals who will be remembered from past seasons are Mia Slavenska, the sumptuous Yugoslavian who first came to American attention in the French film, "Ballerina"; her compatriot, the handsome Igor Youskevitch, a true danceur noble of classical reserve and aristocratic bearing; the lovely Nathalie Krassovska, who received her first ballet lessons from her grandmother, once a soloist in the Imperial Theater of Moscow; the Moscow-born Yura Zoritch, now George, and probably by now a full-fledged American citizen; and the English dancer, Frederic Franklin, whose warmth and vitality belie the customary reputation of his countrymen.

Missing from the roster are the former artistic director, first dancer and choregrapher, Leonide Massine, and André Eglevsky, both now of Ballet Theater; the American, Marc Platoff, who as Mark Platt has entered the musical comedy field. Tamara Toumanova, who is in Hollywood, soon to star in a motion picture, and a number of young men who are or became American citizens and consequently American soldiers. **M. L.**

'Saludos' Continues

A second week is scheduled at the Majestic for Walt Disney's new feature, "Saludos Amigos." On the same program with this Technicolor visit to South America is "Squadron Leader X," with Eric Portman and Ann Dvorak, likewise continuing for a second week.

John E. Reed

Group From 'Snow Maiden'

This ballet will be performed at the Opera House, for the first time in Boston, Friday evening, Feb. 19. The dancers shown are Dorothy Etheridge, Leila Crabtree, and Frederic Franklin.

Paintings of Flowers

Paintings of flowers by Antoinette Inglis will be on view at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through Feb. 27. This is the first one-man exhibition of this painter's work in Boston.

All the pictures run to type. Miss Inglis arranges a handful of blossoms gracefully in a vase or jar, and sets it against an enhancing background. She never bunches her flowers tightly, but allows them to assume a natural grace. She aims for naturalistic portrayal, matching shapes, textures, colors accurately. Her pictures are pleasing for their unaffectedness and freedom from mannerism.

Among flowers depicted are white petunias, larkspur, roses, chrysanthemums, zinnias, nasturtiums, tulips. **D. A.**

Musicales of 1943-44

Announcing a sixteenth season, the Boston Morning Musicales committee, acting under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, schedules performers and dates as follows:

Marian Anderson	Nov. 10, 1943
Luboshutz and Nemenoff	Dec. 1, 1943
Ezio Pinza	Dec. 15, 1943
Richard Crooks	Jan. 12, 1944
Joseph Szigeti	Feb. 16, 1944
Gladys Swarthout	March 8, 1944

The meetings will continue at the Hotel Statler Ballroom at 11 o'clock, Wednesday mornings.

At the Telepix

Leslie Howard is announced to head the program of short features at the Telepix, starting Friday, in a picture on the sights of London. Other items in the program will include a collection of Russian folk dances, a "Puppet-Toon," color cartoon, sports film on trout fishing, and a half-hour news digest.

Metropolitan Diva Soloist At Musicale

Such an audience as the committee of the Boston Morning Musicales calls out once a month through the music season to the Hotel Statler Ballroom should be cause for gratification; and all the more when it comes up to full measure at the call of a performer of but fair endowments, like Jarmila Novotna, soprano, appearing there yesterday.

By ordinary expectation and in the light of the habits generally of the listening public, attendance of the sort can be depended upon only if the exhibitions stand at the highest possible mark.

The music, in brief, must be there; and just in proportion as the music is there does an occasion take on the dignity of a concert, or of a musicale either.

This is but a comparative way of speaking in regard to Mme. Novotna; for her singing has plenty of merit and charm. It is small, finely wrought and exquisite; belongs in a near-to and intimate auditorium, perhaps. It would scarcely sound advantageously with a heavy-handed player assisting at the piano, as Mme. Novotna's accompanist, George Reeves, evidently well knows. The voice needs every chance for its particular quality and execution to have its effect.

It may be described as a high lyric voice, the kind that fits into the old school of French opéra-comique. It possesses a quality that hints at the romantic heroine. It is sentimental in the best meaning—half sunlight, half moonlight; laughing and tearful at the same time. It is a perfect voice to call back the mood of a song like "L'Absence" of Berlioz, and good for reviving that, too, of the "Pastorale" of Bizet.

Mme. Novotna is no declaimer; she sings and never recites. Possibly she may be thought of as interpreting such opera arias as the "Voi che sapete," from "Marriage of Figaro," and the Jewel Song from "Faust"; but it seems somehow more interesting to think of her in the one case as singing a melody of Mozart and in the other as singing one of Gounod.

A somewhat unusual piece the soprano brought to notice was an aria from the opera, "Rusalka," of Dvořák; and other items off the beaten track but right in her line of mastery were songs by Kovařovic and Fibich. **W. P. T.**

Jump to $18 Weekly Urged For Unemployment Payments

Increase from $15 to $18 a week in maximum payments to the jobless furnishes the only major change in the State unemployment compensation recommended this year by its Advisory Council.

The advance was forecast by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural message Jan. 7. It is embodied, with other minor alterations, in a bill to revise the employment security law.

Any further new drafts on the State fund to pay benefits to the unemployed were deferred by the Council, which is required to pass on proposed changes and make recommendations.

While the fund stood at about $136,000,000 on Jan. 1, the possibility of a severe postwar depression has led its custodians to feel it must be kept ample, so as to be ready for any unusually heavy demands for payments. Organized labor generally differs, holding that the size of the fund puts the State in excellent position to make larger and longer payments.

Eight States give maximum benefits to the unemployed of $18, and two, Connecticut and Utah, of $20. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor asked for $18 and the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for $20. Both also sought other liberalizations of the act which the Advisory Council did not follow, such as lengthening the number of weeks for which payments can be made beyond the present maximum of 20.

Among remaining changes advised by the Advisory Council is the elimination of certain considerations in the benefit structure for seasonal employment, as cranberry picking and summer hotels. It has proved impossible to find a correct dividing line on seasonality, according to report, and so the Council is asking that the reference to seasonal employment be taken out.

By the curious working of a recent court decision, companies in receivership in the Commonwealth continue to be required to pay their unemployment compensation tax, but their employees do not continue to get unemployment insurance payments. The Council seeks to have them again made eligible for the benefits, as they should be.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, February 12

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p.m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p.m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Time to Dance."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio. Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
3:15 p. m.—Tribute to Thomas A. Edison.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, F. Foti, cond.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family," sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam." Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Veteran Wireless Operators.
11:30 p. m.—"Salute to the States"; Alvino Rey's Orch.

Courses on Milk Handling Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Feb. 11—Four one-week courses to train women and older men to handle positions in milk and ice cream plants will be offered at Massachusetts State College beginning March 1, it was announced here today by Roland H. Verbeck, director of short courses.

The courses are as follows: Emergency Course in Market Milk Processing, March 1-6; Milk Plant Operation and the Manufacture of Milk Products from the Surplus, March 8-13; Emergency Course in Ice Cream Making, March 15-20; and Training for the Experienced Ice Cream Maker, March 22-27.

Further details may be obtained from the Short Course Office, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Willkie Talk At Banquet On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie speaks tonight at a Lincoln's Day banquet, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

"Should We Extend Social Security Now?" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board; Senator James E. Murray of Montana; O. J. Arnold, President, Northwestern Insurance Company of Minneapolis, Minn., and J. W. Meyers, head of Insurance Department Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

For her solos on Treasure Hour of Song, Licia Albanese, soprano, sings "The Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust," "Kiss Me Again," from Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste" and "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms." Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings Geehl's "For You Alone" and he and Miss Albanese sing together "Play Gypsy—Dance Gypsy" from Kalman's "Countess Maritza." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire" and "La Danse," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Sentimental compositions of the 19th century (1830-1880) will be presented on Music of the New World. Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra. Soloists are Elsie Houston and Margaret Daum, sopranos; Fred Hufsmith, tenor, and Phil Duey, baritone, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Kay Francis, Lanny Ross, and Jerry Lester are guests on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Edgar Buchanan is Bing Crosby's guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. At 9:30 p. m., same station, William Bendix will be Rudy Vallee's guest.

Friday

Saul Caston, trumpeter and Associate Conductor with Eugene Ormandy, will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in a program consisting of the Overture to Weber's "Oberon," Toch's "Big Ben," Polevetski Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor" and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Opus 64, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, February 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler, Main Ballroom—Symphony Luncheon. Lecture-recital on "Invitation to the Waltz," by Boris Goldovsky. 1 p. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

Esquire—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Kenmore—"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr. 1:50, 5:40, 9:30. "South of Pago Pago," Francis Farmer, Victor McLaglen. 1, 3:45, 7:35.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 9. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:20.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Mature. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 8:30, 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet," "Sweeney Steps Out," "Sports I. Q.," "Sniffer Soldiers," Confusions of a Nutzy Spy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:42, 5:34, 8:51. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 1:01, 4:03, 7:00, 10:00.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue," "Sports I. Q.," "Nancy and Her Pals," "Porky Pig Color Cartoon," "Dogs at War," "Rochester," "A Ship Is Born," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Tremont—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:25 a. m., 3:25, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl." 9 a. m., 1, 5:05, 9:20.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Between Us Girls," Richard Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2 Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," Priscilla Lane. 1:50, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

Coolidge Corner: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2, 8.

University: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 3, 6:30, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Junior Army," Billie Halop, Freddie Bartholomew. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson. 2, 7.

Codman: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 3:04, 8:04. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 7, 10:01.

Park: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Mr. and Mrs. America," "March of Time," selected short subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Mystic: "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:15, 5:25.

Orpheum: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Undying Monster," James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

Pellaway: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Seven Sweethearts," Katherine Grayson, Van Heflin. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Give Out Sister," the Andrews Sisters, Grace McDonald. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "About Face," William Tracy, James Gleason. 2:09, 7:54. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:37, 8:42.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "When Johnny Comes Maching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy, and the Merry Macs. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Who Done It?" Costello and Abbott. "Sin Town," Brod Crawford.

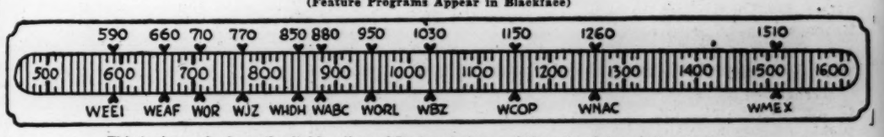
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum" ...	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling...	Musical program .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tribute to Thos. Edison.	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post".	Winter Serenade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks....	The Limerick Market....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks....	The Limerick Market....
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Stanley Dixon, news....	Will Bradley's Orch....
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Freddie Slack's Orch....
4:30	Victory Council ...	Men of Land, Sea & Air	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Dance orchestra; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Foti, cond..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight" ...	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Negro History Week....
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Dinner Concert; songs..	News from Abroad.....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
6:45	The World Today..	Pete Herman's Orchestra.	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk.
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Jan Peerce, songs....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	Traveler"; music; guests	George Duffy's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	"An American in	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	'Singin' Sam": songs..	Dreamland Four: songs.
8:15	Russia": narration	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Brice; H. Stafford; or..	Dance orchestra	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	Joy and Slim, songs....
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should We Extend	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"...
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Social Security Now?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests..	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; William Bendix.	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello: com-	Raymond Clapper, news.	News; report; Defense..
10:15	"The First Line"...	Gracie Fields, songs....	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	Ray Morton's Orchestra.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
10:30	Wendell L. Willkie..	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	"Lest We Forget": drama
10:45	News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"; Sen. Bankh'd	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Harry Durham's Orch...	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
11:15	E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Vet. Wireless Operators.	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
11:30	ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	Salute to the States:	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Tune Up Time.....	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical progfam	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Morning Notes...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	Gypsy Caravan ..	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama...	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	The Captivators ..	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy".....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"...	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"A Wo

Women's Activities: If You Would Eat, Garden

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that the food situation in the United States is far more serious than the public has been given to understand, Ernest K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, yesterday urged garden club leaders to abandon all artistic programs for down-to-earth educational programs on victory gardening.

"If you like to eat, believe me, you had better do something about it this year," was has challenge. Mr. Thomas spoke at the morning session of an all-day meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall.

The other morning speaker was Capt. Phillip Horton Smith, President of the Community Garden Club of Hamilton and Wenham. In the afternoon, Walter Pritchard Eaton of Yale gave an illustrated lecture on "English Cottage Gardens and American Backyards." Mrs. Harold Plimpton presided.

"Every garden club should this week initiate a movement in its community to get individual families interested in starting gardens," Mr. Thomas said.

Soil Must Be Well-Preserved

Getting down to the basic principles that underlie successful gardening, Mr. Thomas emphasized the necessity of preparing the soil properly. "The soil is the home of your plants. Make it as attractive as possible for the plants if you wish them to produce abundantly," he counseled.

Vegetables like a good loam soil, which Mr. Thomas defined as "soil containing about an equal proportion of sand, clay, and leaf mold." If your soil is sandy, the way to increase its capacity to hold moisture is to add leaf mold or well-decomposed stable manure, he said. If, on the other hand, you have a stiff, wet clay soil, add sand or coal ashes and some leaf mold.

When it comes to spading up the soil, which is the hardest part of gardening, Mr. Thomas recommended that you enlist the services of whatever men are left in the family. "Tell them if they want to eat, they'll have to grow some food themselves. Digging in the garden will give them much better exercise than playing golf."

When you have chosen your garden plot, Mr. Thomas advises that you dig a trench at one end about two spades wide and one spade deep. "Wheel the earth you take out of this trench to the opposite end of the plot," he said. "Then put a layer of organic material into the trench and cover it with the soil you dig up in making the second trench. And so on to the end of the plot, where you will have the earth from the first trench to put into the last trench."

Don't Use Deficient Fertilizer

Likening a well-balanced fertilizer to a tripod whose three legs are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, Mr. Thomas said that a fertilizer which is deficient in any one of these elements, will not do what it should for your garden.

Nitrogen encourages the growth of the leaves, stem, and vine of a plant, he explained. Phosphorus is essential in order that the plant shall flower and ripen its seed, while potassium packs starch grain into the tubers.

Mr. Thomas strongly recommends the use of a complete garden fertilizer rather than the use of a fertilizer containing only one or two of these three essential elements. He warned against the purchase of fake fertilizers, counseling gardeners to take no stock in trade names but to examine the chemical formula describing the contents of the fertilizer.

Before purchasing spray materials you should, according to Mr. Thomas, determine whether the insects which are attacking your plants are the kind that eat the foliage, or the kind that suck out the plant juices. Sprays designed to protect plants from the former have no effect whatsoever on the latter.

Mr. Thomas said that cultivating your soil to the depth of 12 to 18 inches instead of the usual 5 to 6 inches, will literally double the size of your garden measured by its yield. Your plant roots will grow down deeper and won't be as apt to suffer from drought, he added.

He also discussed alkalinity and acidity, warning that you can prepare your soil well and still fail to get good results if the soil is either too sweet or too sour.

By a Staff Photographer

Authorities on Arrangement of Blooms

Members of the Garden Club Federation who are on the committee in charge of the flower arrangement classes for the Spring Flower Show. Left to right: Mrs. Albert R. Sharp, Chairman of Flower Pictures, section 2; Mrs. Chester Cook, Chairman of Georgian Dining Room, section 1; Mrs. Harold Plimpton, General Chairman. They are standing in front of one of the framed shadow boxes to be used in section 2. The boxes may be examined by exhibitors in the Federation office on the mezzanine floor at Horticultural Hall. Also on view is a scale model of the furniture to be used in section 1. These flower arrangement classes are open to all garden clubs in the New England states and to individual members.

Auxiliary to Aid Working Mothers

Increased need for daytime care of children of working mothers has led to the formation of a Women's Auxiliary to the Salvation Army's Staniford Street Settlement and Day Nursery. Mrs. Albert H. Chamberlin of Roslindale is President of the new organization.

At a second meeting of the group, to be held soon, by-laws for the Auxiliary will be adopted, and a vice-president and secretary elected. The Auxiliary will help the settlement expand its day nursery program to take care of more children whose mothers are going into war industry.

Among charter members is Mrs. J. Howard Wing of Cambridge, who long has been interested in the work of the Salvation Army in that city and in Boston.

Mrs. Chamberlin is on the governing board of the Roslindale Woman's Club and serves as Corresponding Secretary of the Department of Club Institutes of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. She is also active in the Roslindale Rainbow Mothers and the Home and School Association in that community.

Liberty Ship Launchings Scheduled at So. Portland

War Activities in New England

A Liberty ship was scheduled for launching today by the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation, which also announced launchings for two more on Sunday.

Miss Nina Lunn of New York City, granddaughter of United States Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, today was to sponsor the S. S. William P. Frye, named for the Senator's grandfather, who also was a Senator, serving for 30 years.

Sunday's launchings will be sponsored by Mrs. Fannie Cummings of West Paris, Maine, President of the Maine American Legion Auiliary, who will christen the Isaac Sharpless, named for a prominent Quaker leader formerly President of Haverford (Pa.) College; and Mrs. Victor Morawetz of New York, who will christen the Eliphalet Nott, honoring her great-grandfather, a former President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and an early American missionary.

Helpers Wanted

Classified laborers and helpers are needed at the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards, according to United States Employment Service announcements today.

"General Helpers" must be 18 years of age, with six months' experience at any work involving use of tools or machinery. Pay starts at 77 cents an hour and rises to 89 cents.

"Junior Mechanic Helpers" must be 16 years of age, with at least eight years of schooling and three months of experience above the grade of common laborer. Pay starts at 58 cents and rises to 70 cents.

"Classified laborers," male and female, have requirements similar to junior helpers.

Air Cadets

Scholastic standards for 17-year-old boys wanting to become Navy fliers have been lowered so that the applicant now need stand only in the upper half of the male enrollment of his class, rather than in the upper half of the entire enrollment.

Applicants who qualify are sworn into the Navy as Apprentice Seamen and are returned to civil life until they both graduate and reach the age of 18, at which time they may be assigned to duty as Aviation Cadets.

Douse Lights!

"Cellar lights are still a source of trouble," declared Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security for the First Service Command, today in urging compliance with strict dimout regulations.

"Most cellar lights are below the top of the cellar windows," he pointed out, "so every time the lights are turned on, direct or even upward gleam of light is emitted. Cellar windows should be either completely shaded or painted."

Cooks, Bakers

Army men in New England can praise or blame the Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Devens for the food they're getting these days, for most of the mess halls in this area now are staffed by Devens graduates. In 1942, 3,347 mess officers, mess sergeants, cooks and bakers were turned out to staff the First Service Command.

The master menu for the areas also is prepared at Devens, a task involving five days of outline and 20 days of mechanical preparation —which doesn't mean the bread is baked 20 days before it comes to the table, the school explains.

'WOW' Training

Women who want to do more for the war effort can become "wows" or War Ordnance Workers, by undergoing paid training sponsored by the National Youth Administration, it was announced today.

Work shops, where courses spread over six to eight weeks, now offer training in machine-tool operation, welding, radio construction, assembly, and maintenance, drafting and inspection work, as well as clerical jobs.

Saltonstall Maps Republican Way To Victory in '44

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 11—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts in a Lincoln Day speech here set before Republicans a four-point program of action designed to carry the Party through to the White House in 1944 with a new emphasis on world responsibilities.

"As members of the Republican Party, whose continued existence we owe to Lincoln, we do well on this anniversary to appraise our position now and our goal in the months ahead," Governor Saltonstall said.

"This is not a partisan move, but is a stocktaking of our resources for fulfillment of the responsibilities which have become ours.

"We hold 208 seats in the House and 38 in the Senate. Now the Republicans as a strong minority can and must decide on what issues to take a perfectly definite position; then fight for that policy; and make clear to the country what their position is and why they took it. Half the governorships of the country are now held by Republicans—a responsibility which affects over 60 per cent of the country, for in those 24 Republican states, are nearly two-thirds of our people.

"Now, in order to ensure continued Republican success, our Party must clarify its position, be positive, and not simply rely on negative disapproval of present failures in policy and administration. Republicans, united on a sound program and upon clear-thinking men, can expect to make further gains in Congress and in the number of governorships. And there is no reason that we should not look forward to the opportunity of electing a Republican President in 1944."

In presenting his four broad points of policy, Governor Saltonstall said he based himself on the American—and Lincolnian—ideal of reliance on individual intelligence rather than on regimentation.

"This country has been built from the bottom up and not from the top down," he said. "Let us keep it so!

Women's Guild Meeting

Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Minister of the Old South Church in Boston, will speak at the meeting of the Women's Guild of the church tomorrow evening. Dinner, prepared by Mrs. Agnes Caverly and a group of Red Cross Canteen workers, will be served in Mary Norton Hall. Miss Catherine E. Smith will be hostess.

New Listing Of Preferred Oil Users Seen

Some kind of further regulation to take care of the emergency scarcity in home and factory fuel oil was expected momentarily from the New England regional Office of Price Administration today, and it was the opinion in some official quarters that the new ruling would take the form of a revised list of those who should have first call on the existing oil supply.

In the meantime, Regional Administrator Kenneth B. Backman urged consumers to economize on their rations, so that industries engaged in war production might continue to have 100 per cent of their fuel needs supplied. On the other hand, he warned that concerns using up their ration of oil early in a ration period would have to close down afterward or convert to coal.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, issued a second appeal to householders today to shut off their oil-burning heaters all day, a step which he said would result in no hardship since the weather is mild, and would save countless gallons of oil.

"Present stocks of petroleum," said the Conservator, "particularly No. 2 home-heating oil and bunker oil, must be stretched over the longest possible period. That may be accomplished only by capitalizing on every opportunity to forego consumption of such precious fuel."

Although the ban upon pleasure driving has operated successfully and resulted in more transportation space for fuel oil, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Acting OPA Director for Massachusetts, warned that "fake" OPA inspectors were stopping motorists on the highways on the pretense of examining their ration books, and in some cases were stealing coupons from filling stations. Drivers and filling station operators were advised by OPA to insist on proper credentials from those who claimed to be OPA inspectors, and to stop their cars for no one not accompanied by a uniformed policeman.

Paintings Brought By Willkie Coming To China Center

Paintings by Chinese soldier artists, brought back from Chungking by Wendell L. Willkie, at the request of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, will be on view at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, from Feb. 17 to March 2.

The collection is being brought to Boston by the Center's Education Committee, of which Mrs. Richard B. Hobart is Chairman. There are about 100 pictures in the exhibit, including water colors, pastel drawings, wood blocks, and a few oil paintings, vividly portraying scenes of everyday life in China. They were first shown in New York last November at the Museum of Modern Art.

The pictures were entrusted to Mr. Willkie during his world tour by the All China Fine Arts Association, a branch of the Political Institute in Chungking, of which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is Director. They were selected by Dr. Chang Tao-fan, Dean of the Institute and a Director of the Fine Arts Association, and flown to the United States by an emissary on the trip.

Bowling Alleys In Maine Ordered Closed on Sundays

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 11 (AP) —Portland police, at the request of the Attorney General's office, yesterday ordered all Portland bowling alleys closed on Sundays.

A police inspector found that five of the city's six alleys had been operating between 3 and 11 p. m. Sundays for about 14 months in violation of State law.

Everett Bean, a bowling alley propietor, said that the closing order resulted from a complaint to Attorney General Frank I. Cowan from the Maine Christian Civic League.

Attorney General Cowan and the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, Civic League Superintendent, were not available last night for comment.

The request also was received at Brunswick and Police Chief Dobert L. Abbott said orders to close would be given the two alleys there today.

Market Enjoined

The Huntington Market, Inc., of Boston, through Israel Wineck, consented to the entry of a judgment in United States District Court late yesterday enjoining them from violations of the maximum price regulations. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., allowed a consent decree. It was the first prosecution for alleged violation of price ceiling regulations on butter by the enforcement division of the Office of Price Administration.

Meat Cutters Look to WLB In Lieu of Strike

By threat to strike today, now deferred, seven unions, all locals, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, embracing 4,500 workers in 700 chain stores in Eastern Massachusetts ah,s practically got its case before the War Labor Board. That is what it wanted.

The strike which a union meeting Sunday had set for midnight last night was called off at another meeting last evening, several hours before it was to start. If a settlement is not worked out in direct negotiation with the three chains today and tomorrow, the dispute will be certified to the War Labor Board, Frank E. Walsh, a conciliator of the U. S. Department of Labor from Washington, assured union members.

While the three chains, First National, Supreme, and United, have increased their original offer, prospect for immediate agreement on terms did not seem any too likely today, unless one or both sides made substantial change in position. Conferences were resumed at the Hotel Statler.

If the case goes to the War Labor Board, union leaders hope the Board will order wage advances better than the company offered despite the Board's "Little Steel" formula, limiting wage increases for the most part to 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1942.

"We base our expectation of increases on inequalities in the industry and within the firms' own wage structure which should be corrected," said Kenneth J. Kelley, President of the New England Food Council, representing the seven unions of the American Federation of Labor involved.

Legislative Group Hears Plea For Optional Life Sentence

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that Massachusetts is backward in retaining its law making the capital penalty mandatory in cases of first-degree murder, members of the Massachusetts Council for Abolition of the Death Penalty and others today urged adoption of an alternative bill providing a life sentence upon recommendation of the jury.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, head of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham and President of the Council for Abolition, told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary that adoption of the bill would "promote justice, result in better juries, and mean quicker trials.

"Over a long period of time, working close to criminals and administrators of criminal justice, I am convinced that the adoption of this law in Massachusetts is essential," Dr. Van Waters said.

"Experience shows," she continued, "that juries do not like to bring in verdicts of guilty if it means the death panalty. In some counties in Massachusetts, men guilty of murder have gone absolutely free.

"There is great inequality in the administration of justice in murder cases in this Commonwealth," the prison official declared.

Asked by a committee member to cite the counties in which murderers had gone free, Dr. Van Waters was unable to name specific cases.

Later in the hearing, however, Herbert B. Earman, a former member of the Judicial Council, speaking in favor of the bill, quoted a newspaper editorial indicating that since adoption of the capital penalty the largest number of executions had occurred in two counties, with several counties having no record of a first-degree conviction.

Charging that the only sound argument in favor of capital punishment would be that it is a deterrent to crime, Herbert Avery, a lawyer, told the Committee that this was not the case. Few murderers, he said, stop to consider what the penalty will be for that crime.

Cornelius A. Parker, treasurer of the abolition group, said that unless there are figures to show that there are fewer murders in states having mandatory death sentence, "we have no right to take human life."

He said that Rhode Island, with the same type of population as Massachusetts and no capital penalty, had fewer murders per capita than Massachusetts with the capital punishment.

"Faced with an era of brutality, we should endeavor to become more humane, providing it does not interfere with the administration of justice and the protection of the public," Mr. Parker said.

Declaring that there is a very fine distinction between first and second degree murder, Representative Margaret L. Speare (R) of Newton, favoring the bill, said it was very difficult to analyze the impulse behind the act of murder.

Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Director of the United Prisons Association, speaking as an individual, told the Committee that capital punishment represented two opposing penal philosophies at the crossroads—the one favoring treatment and rehabilitation, the other punishment and retribution. He favored adoption of the bill.

Others recorded in favor of the bill were Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, Representative A. John Serino (R) of Cambridge, the Rev. Wolcott Cutler of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, and Sidney S. Grant, legislative agent of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who said he represented 200,000 members of that labor group.

Bushnell Hits At System Of Appointments

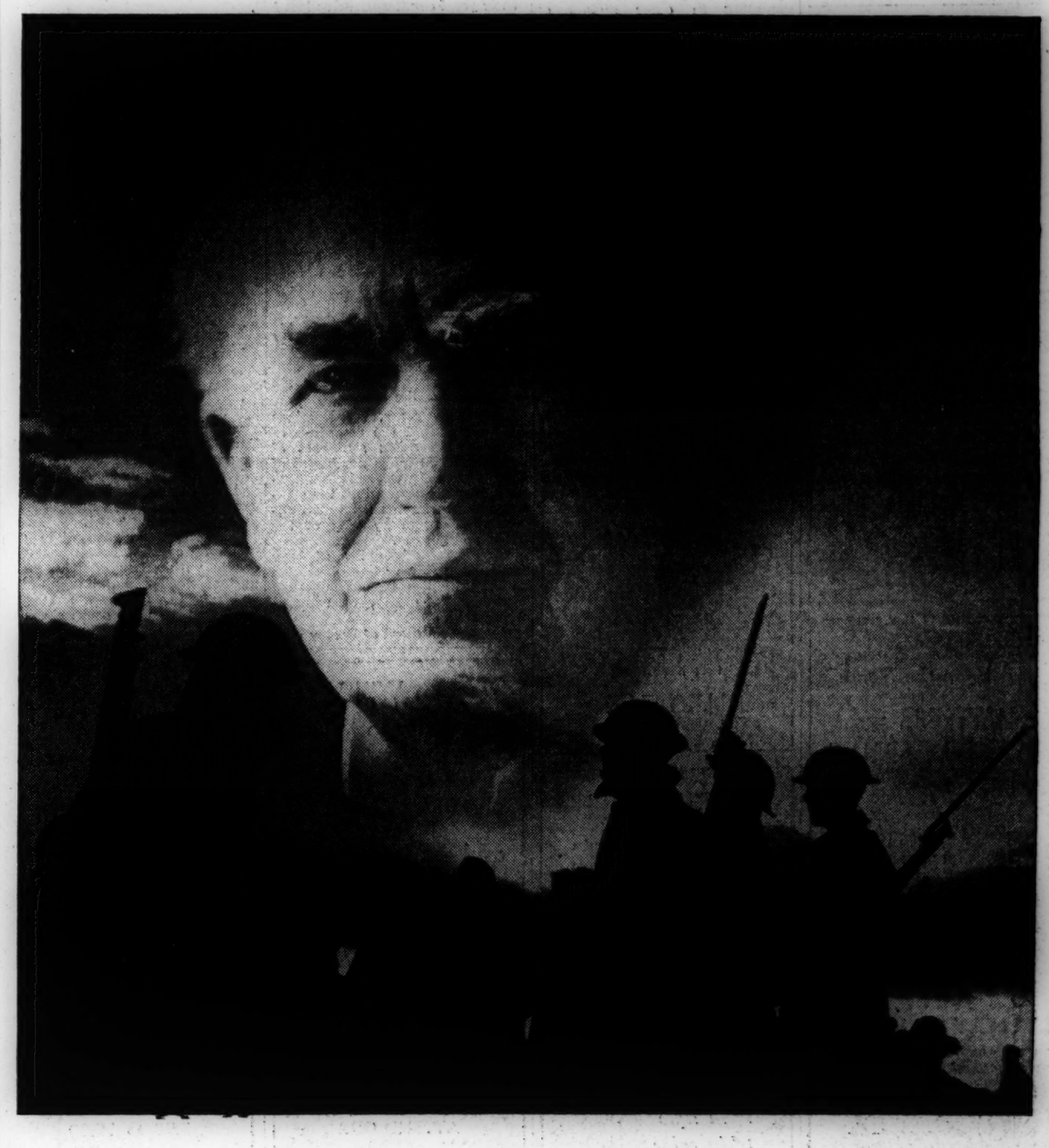
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 11—Severely criticizing the Massachusetts system of official appointments, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell declared here that not one efficient police commissioner has headed the Boston Police Department since he has been in public life.

Speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Republican Club, the vigorous Attorney General, now in the midst of investigations of the number pool rackets and the circumstances surrounding the Cocoanut Grove disaster, said:

"I have known of no Governor of either party since 1921 who has appointed a Police Commissioner who knew anything about actual police work; yet the Commissioners are appointed to head a department of 2,000 professional policemen, most of whom want to be good officers and will be if given half a chance."

Mr. Bushnell also attacked the system of life appointments for judges and the "hush-hush, nobody's business attitude which keeps the facts away from the public which is supposed to be served."



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Soviet Pushes to Within 22 Miles of Kharkov—German Evacuation Reported

Continued from Page 1

wanting of coming developments in North Africa, where General Eisenhower, now a full general, has had the British Eighth Army added to his command, with General Alexander as his deputy. Admiral Cunningham and Air Vice-Marshal Tedder in command respectively of the naval and air forces under the American commander in chief.

The British Eighth Army moved some 20 miles into Tunisia, and was approaching the 40-mile Mareth line, where the Rommel forces were expected to make a stand.

Farther north, British and American forces have extended their lines to relieve ill-equipped French forces and to stop further retreats in this territory. Operations against the Arnim-Rommel forces, numbering some 170,000 were foreshadowed. Secretary Stimson at least warned the nation to prepare itself for heavy fighting and heavy casualties "perhaps in the very near future."

Whether the signs of action were extended to the East was uncertain, but the fact that Britain's Sir John Dill and America's General Arnold have been in close conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Field Marshal Wavell has aroused general interest.

Farther East, General MacArthur, having cleared the Japanese out of Papua, was pushing on to tackle the remaining enemy bases in New Guinea. Flying his infantry and artillery through the jungle, he drove the Japanese back six miles beyond Wau, which put him less than 30 miles from the first great base of Salamaua.

Strategy in Asia:

Conferences Held In China and India

The British Government announced that Field Marshal Sir John Dill, representing Prime Minister Churchill, and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, representing President Roosevelt, had held a series of conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, China, and Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell in India.

A complete accord was said to have been reached for "offensive plans" against the Japanese.

Full co-ordination is to be insured by subsequent conferences of Marshal Wavell and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific, a communiqué said.

Russia:

Russians Pressing Nearer to Kharkov

Capturing settlements between Belgorod and Chuguyev, the Red Army formed a 50-mile-long assault front just east of Kharkov, and the fighting was reported mounting in other sectors of Southern Russia.

The capture of Chuguyev, 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, and Volchansk, 36 miles northeast, was announced by the Russians along with the seizure of Pechenegi, which is 12 miles northeast of Chuguyev.

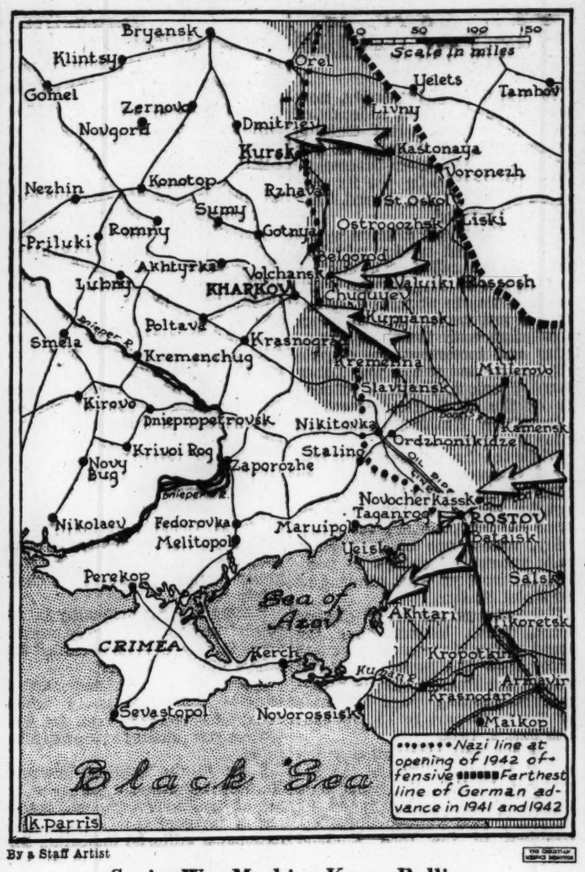
Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said that heavy fighting took place at Chuguyev and Volchansk.

A dispatch to Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said that after taking the two towns, the Red Army continued its advance westward.

Pravda said the Germans attempted to hold the Volchansk sector with a force of 80 tanks and two regiments of infantry, but large Soviet tanks led the attack that split the defenders, who were routed by infantry and automatic riflemen.

Below Belgorod the Russians were reported advancing down the Kharkov highway.

The Russians have made new landings southwest of Novorossisk, Black Sea naval base, the German High Command communiqué disclosed. The Germans claimed, however, that they successfully counterattacked these forces which apparently were landed by the Russians to harry the retreat of the German Army from the Western Caucasus.



By a Staff Artist

Soviet War Machine Keeps Rolling

White arrows indicate the main points of Russian advance. Shaded section is territory regained by the Russians since the opening of their great counteroffensive last fall.

Germans Reported Evacuating Kharkov

A dispatch in the London Daily Express from its Stockholm correspondent reported that the Germans were evacuating Kharkov. It claimed that Russian artillery shelled the city heavily, and it was indicated the swiftly moving Red Army had slashed to within six to 10 miles of the city.

In the Caucasus, the Russians have announced the recapture of Akhtari, 110 miles southeast of Rostov and 80 miles northwest of Krasnodar, with which it was connected by a railroad that the Germans might have used in an attempt to escape by way of the Taman Peninsula.

"The coast of the Sea of Azov from the mouth of the River Don to Akhtari has been completely cleared of the enemy," the communiqué said.

The encirclement of Rostov continued, with a Red Army unit cutting across the Moscow-Rostov railway line below Novocherkassk, and cutting communications between the two cities, reports from the front line indicated.

There was no immediate explanation of what forces had thus cut to within less than 18 miles northeast of Rostov, already under artillery fire from the massed Soviet guns on the south shore of the Don River, with huge armies that stormed up out of the Caucasus and down from the Lower Don Valley closing the siege from the south and the east.

Soviet troops continued their attempts to expand their wedge southward in the Kramatorsk area, between Kharkov and Rostov, in the face of German tank and infantry counterattacks. The early war bulletin said that five more towns were taken in the drive aimed at encircling the Donets Basin and cutting German communications between Rostov and the Dnieper defense bases.

North of Kursk, too, the Russians widened their circle of conquest with the capture of more towns and enemy equipment, it was reported, in a campaign that guarded the flanks of the Kharkov encirclement and pointed a Russian menace toward Orel and other German bases northwest of Kursk and Belgorod, the two key spots that fell within 48 hours of fighting.

'Ivan' Rides the Air On Rome's Own Radio

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

The ghost voice of "Ivan the Terrible" rode the air waves again last night, trying to tell the Axis people of their armies' reverses in Russia on their own government propaganda radiocasts.

While a Rome Radio announcer was reading a German report from the Eastern Front, the voice broke in with:

"Listen to me! Belgorod has been taken! Kharkov is about to fall. . . ."

He was jammed out but so was the Rome announcer.

North Africa:

British Vanguard Clashes With Rommel

Advance forces of the British Eighth Army were in contact Wednesday with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops east of Ben Gardane, which is 25 miles west of the Tunisia-Tripolitania frontier, a British communiqué announced.

The communiqué reported artillery duels with the enemy in the Ben Gardane sector, which is situated along the coastal road.

Farther inland, British armored patrols were reported harassing the enemy, but bad weather was said to have restricted aerial activity over the battle area.

Allied fighter bombers operating from Malta attacked railway targets in Southern Sicily Wednesday, however, and heavy bombers made daylight assaults on shipping in Palermo Harbor, the bulletin said.

The preceding night medium bombers of the United States Army Air Forces were reported to have attacked airdromes at Candia and Castellia Pediada in Crete, starting several large fires.

Meanwhile some French troops have been withdrawn from action on the Tunisian front for re-equipment and training with American arms, it was officially announced.

United States forces have been taking over large sections of the French lines in Central and Southern Tunisia while the British First Army in the north also extended its positions in order to relieve the poorly armed French.

French Forced Back By German Blows

German Army blows had compelled the French, despite stubborn resistance, to draw back from heights dominating the coastal corridor along which Marshal Rommel could retreat to Tunis.

American combat teams were thrown hastily into the breaches and succeed in stabilizing the situation.

In an order of the day to French forces, Alphonse Juin announced:

"After the entry into the line of new Allied forces it was necessary to send our units to the rear for re-equipping and reinforcing. In this new organization my place is not forward but back where the French African Army of tomorrow will be put on its feet, reappearing at the front in the near future with modern armament."

General Juin, who is field commander for Gen. Henri Giraud, had Tunisian, Algerian, and Moroccan divisons at the front. In engagements among the Tunisian foothills these troops—largely armed with such old weapons as they could hide from the Axis Armistice Commissions—suffered considerable casualties. They had been fighting during the major part of the three-month-old campaign against heavily gunned German armored units supported by swarms of dive bombers.

Withdrawal of the French underlined the difficulties facing the Allied command since the initial lightning drives upon Tunis and Bizerte were blocked short of their objectives. Officers estimate that the Axis forces available to Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim and Marshal Rommel now total 170,000.

High officers of both the United States and Britain have praised the fighting qualities of the French African Army and expressed belief that these troops, under more favorable conditions, would be extremely effective, especially in case of an Allied landing on the French Mediterranean coast.

New Guinea:

Japanese Forces Retreat Six Miles

In a sudden display of offensive power, Allied troops in New Guinea have driven the main Japanese force in the Wau-Mubo area back six miles toward Salamaua, it was announced officially.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said Allied artillery was harassing the retreating Japanese, who are estimated to have lost approximately 500 men in fighting in that area in recent weeks.

Allied spokesmen emphasized that the action around Wau, which is about 35 miles southwest of the enemy base at Salamaua, is still on a small scale, but the tempo of operations obviously was increasing, with the Allies definitely taking the initiative after repulsing Japanese feeler thrusts.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, meanwhile, branded as "a complete fabrication a Japanese communiqué attempting to minimize the sweeping victory which the Allies won last month in the Papuan campaign."

"The statement in the Imperial Japanese headquarters communiqué . . . that 'the Japanese in New Guinea, after completion of their mission, evacuated the Buna area at the end of January' has no base of fact," the Allied commander's statement said.

"It is a complete fabrication and must be regarded as propaganda rather than as a military report.

"The necessity for such a subterfuge in the name of the Emperor himself represents a moral defeat even greater, perhaps, than the physical one he has suffered. There was no evacuation of Japanese from Buna at the end of January. At that time, the last scattered remnants of the enemy were so surrounded that evacuation no longer was possible.

"General Horii and his army perished."

The communiqué reported only minor Allied air action Wednesday, including a strafing attack on the Ubili area in New Britain and an attack by medium bombers on Toeal in the Kai Islands off southwest New Guinea, where numerous fires were started.

South Pacific:

American Airmen Hit Japanese Bases

Widespread attacks by American airmen on Japanese bases in the South Pacific were reported by the Navy.

Flying out to the northwest, bombers and fighter planes hit hard at three bases of the unsuccessful attempt by the Japanese to gain control of the Solomon Islands.

One force of bombers attacked the Japanese positions at Kolombangara Island, 190 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. There Marauder medium bombers dropped their loads while Airacobra and Lightning fighters flew alongside. No opposition was reported in the Navy communiqué which added that results of the raid were not observed.

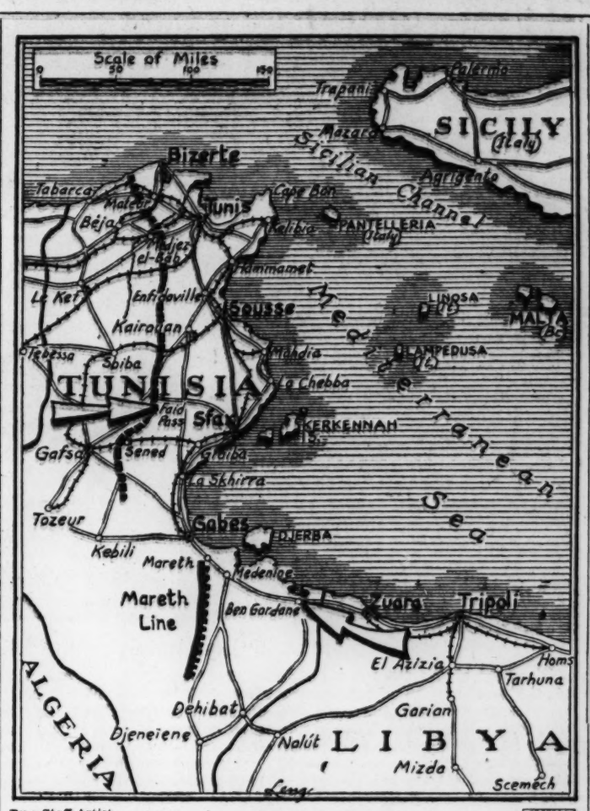
In the same general area on the night of Feb. 9 dive bombers swept down on Munda in another of the many raids on that Japanese airfield 180 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Large fires were started but no additional damage details were reported. Lighting and Wildcat fighter escorts accompanied the dive bombers.

Another of the widening aerial assaults on the Japanese took Airacobra fighters into action in the Russell Islands 60 miles northwest of Henderson Airfield, the nearest enemy-occupied position. The fighters strafed and sank a barge off Hooper Bay and set roaring fires in fuel oil stored in floating drums.

Meantime, no new reports were given on the reported sea action in the Solomons area.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, described as "quite light" the American losses in recent Navy-air operations in the Solomons area. He called Japanese claims, including the sinking of three United States battleships, "fantastically exaggerated."

Mr. Davis said he hoped it would be possible for the Navy to tell the actual story in the near future. The Japanese may have succeeded in getting a few men off Guadalcanal at night, he observed, but he believed an "overwhelming majority" had been killed.



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Tunisia

Black line running almost the length of Tunisia shows the division between Axis-held and Allied-held territory, the Axis holding the coastal area. White arrow in south indicates position of the advancing British Eighth Army, the other arrow in the center is the point at which the Allies are opening a new attack.

Britain Bombed:

20 Towns Strafed By German Planes

In the widest-spread raids since the Battle of Britain, German planes, believed to include a new type fighter-bomber, bombed and machine-gunned 20 towns Wednesday hitting a school, churches, houses, stores, and a restaurant and killing a number of persons and injuring many others.

It was a raid carried out in the latest German fashion—the biggest buildings in sight were made the targets as they came within view of the speeding planes. Despite the wide area covered, the enemy force was believed not to have exceeded 10 planes, three of which were destroyed.

Attacking planes were believed to have included a new type just described by the Ministry of Aircraft Production, a heavily armed Messerschmitt, the ME-201A-1, which carries 2,200 pounds of bombs and can be employed as a long-range fighter, dive bomber or ground stafer. It is a fast ship carrying a crew of two.

The raiders swooped down from low-hanging clouds and some approached London to give the Capital a bombless alert.

A girls' school in one of the home counties was destroyed, and several girls injured.

In a South England town, one bomber scored a direct hit on a furniture store next to a large department store, causing casualties of undisclosed number. Windows in a nearby post office were splintered, and an old church stripped of its stained-glass windows and roof.

Two enemy planes were destroyed and another was shot down into the channel, a communiqué said, acknowledging that the raiders caused a "number of casualties, some of which were fatal."

A passenger train was machine-gunned along the coast, but no one was hit. The raiders then hopped along to bomb a town, and several persons were buried under one house that suffered a direct hit. A freight train in the same area also was raked with gunfire.

The alert in London was the first since Jan. 20, when 42 children and five teachers were killed in a school at the suburb of Lewisham.

Meanwhile Ventura bombers of the Royal Air Force, fast twin-engined ships, smashed at the railroad yards in Caen on the Paris-Cherbourg route in the morning, and later fighter-bombers damaged an armed trawler off the Dutch coast.

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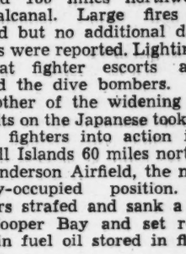

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

British Back Firm Stand Against Fast by Gandhi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—There is widespread support in Britain for the Government of India's firm attitude in the face of Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast.

Press comment here generally upholds Lord Linlithgow's decision not to give in to Mr. Gandhi's "political blackmail," as the Viceroy termed it. Conservative papers, including The Times of London and the Telegraph and Sketch, all emphasize the impossibility of any other course of action with war at the very gates of India.

Most Labor and Liberal papers likewise appear to agree that the Government had no alternative under present circumstances. Such comment as they contain reflects some regret that the British Government did not do more in the past to solve the Indian question, but recognizes that this is no time for a display of weakness when the security of India and the cause of the United Nations demands discipline and strength.

The attitude here is that Mr. Gandhi's fast may have serious consequences and produce certain disorder in India, but that to release him unconditionally as he demands, and his principal collaborators with him, would be to court complete disaster in a fresh outbreak of outrages like those of last August.

There is considerable feeling in informed quarters here that, apart from its ostensible purpose, a secondary reason for Mr. Gandhi's decision to fast is that he is aware he has been receding further and further from the limelight lately, and that the fast is his most effective and most dramatic means of regaining the promience and publicity which his movement requires.

In general, it can be said that the British attitude toward this latest development of the Indian problem does not underestimate the potential seriousness of Mr. Gandhi's decision to fast, but that the wartime necessity of maintaining order, unity, and discipline makes it impossible for the Government to have chosen the other alternative of releasing Mr. Gandhi.

Son's Protest

BOMBAY, Feb. 11 (AP)—Devadas Gandhi, son of the fasting Mohandas K. Gandhi, left a full column blank on the editorial page of his newspaper, the Hindustan Times, in apparent protest today both against the detention of his father and pre-censorship of the paper.

At the same time, an editorial in the English-owned Statesman expressed "unqualified disapproval" of the elder Ganhdi's fast and said that "by normal criteria the present drama seems but a mean device by a politician conscious of miscalculation and gathering obscurity to recapture the limelight."

Mr. Gandhi yesterday began a 21-day fast—during which he said he would take only fruit juice and water—in the palace of the Aga Khan in Poona after the Government had refused to grant his unconditional release after confinement there.

The Statesman said that Mr. Gandhi's actions were not to be judged, however, by normal criteria, since his mind "moves mysteriously and in a fashion of its own."

The editorial added that his action smacks of a desperate effort to "resolve the knot of difficulties which originated six months ago. At that time the Congress Party under Mr. Gandhi's leadership took a step whose folly and futility became ever more obvious as 1942 drew to a close and now, in order, it would appear, to rectify or obscure this major error in political strategy, resort is had to the technique of religion self-mortification and personal tragedy impends."

[The editorial referred to the mass campaign of civil disobedience invoked by the Congress Party to press its demands for Indian independence.]

The Government of India, meanwhile, made it clear that the 21-day fast was to be limited in character and that the nationalist leader desired to survive the ordeal.

"It is to be a fast according to his capacity and during it Mr. Gandhi proposes to add the juices of citrus fruit to water, making the water drinkable," it was said.

Mr. Gandhi's customary diet generally consists of goat's milk and a good deal of fruit and cereal.

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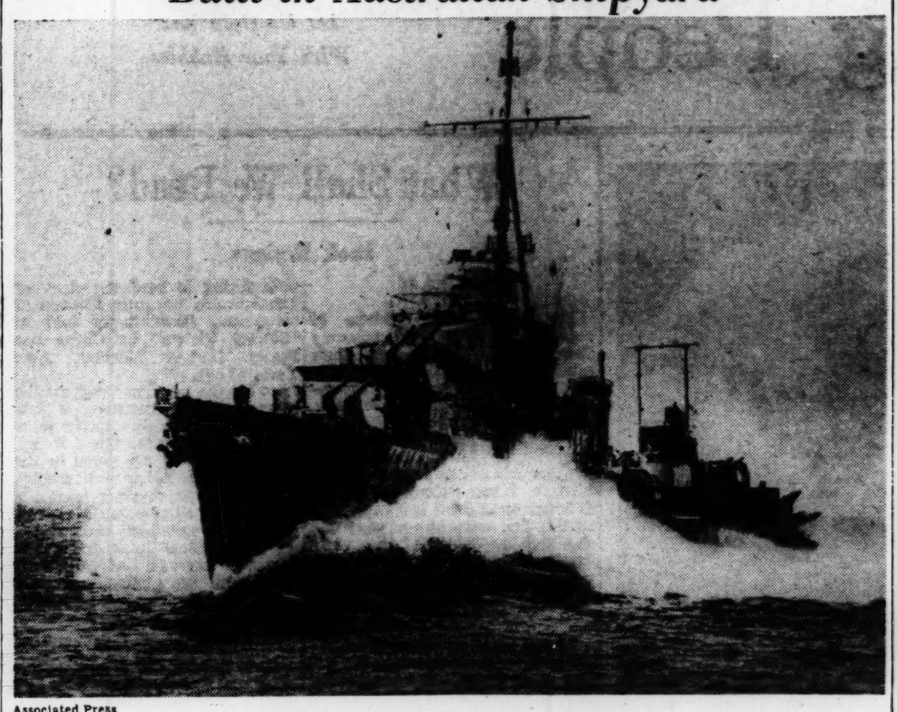

Associated Press

The Destroyer Warramunga in Service

Hitherto all of Australia's fighting ships have been built in the yards of England. The new destroyer throws up a high bow wave as it plows through the water in a trial run off the coast. This is another proof of the armed power which is fast building up against the now weakening Axis.

Churchill's Quip Hits at Lady Astor

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Sharp-tongued Lady Astor joined the laughter set off in the House of Commons today when Prime Minister Churchill made a quip at her expense.

Discussing the U-boat problem, Mr. Churchill remarked, "Every one sees how much better it is to have fast ships than slow."

Then, with a direct glance at the Virginia-born peeress, Mr. Churchill added, "This is also true of race horses, as a noble lady was so well aware in her unregenerate days."

Lady Astor formerly was interested in racing, but in recent years she has been a persistent critic of the Government for its refusal to put sharper curbs on drinking, race-course and other forms of gambling.

No Blame Is Fixed In Ford Rouge Strike

DETROIT (AP)—A strike of maintenance workers at the Ford Rouge plant in January resulted from "confusion and misunderstanding" and "no individual could be found guilty," Col. George E. Strong, Supervisor of the Central Procurement District of the Army Air Forces, said.

Australia's Search for Funds Turns to Pay-as-You-Go Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 11—The need for more revenue and the fact that it isn't possible to extract much more from the high income group has forced J. B. Chifley, Labor Government's Treasurer, to seek a new field for taxation.

Mr. Chifley has indicated that he cannot any longer give special consideration to the low-wage group.

If the Treasurer's new scale is adopted by Parliament, taxation will start in future with incomes as low as £104 a year.

It is this incursion into the low-wage field which has given new impetus to the demand that the Government should adopt a "pay-as-you-go" tax system.

The chief argument advanced in support of this is the problem which may face low-wage-earners after the war. It is to be expected that many now earning higher rates will drop back to prewar wages when war factories close down.

Postwar Needs Watched

Thus unless the pay-as-you-go system will have been adopted by then, these workers will be faced with the problem of paying a tax on higher wartime income from lower postwar earnings.

It is the expectation of this problem arising which has brought about the demand for the pay-as-you-go plan.

When the request was put up to the Government Mr. Chifley replied that before this was possible, taxpayers must contrive to pay off a year's arreas of tax.

The Government's argument was that taxpayers were always a year behind in their tax payments.

Advocates of pay-as-you-go at first retorted that this "lag" in payment of income tax was not an obstacle to immediate conversion to pay-as-you-go.

They affirmed that the Government claim that the taxpayer is always a year behind with payment—that the tax he pays this year is a payment due on last year's income—is based on a misreading of the Commonwealth income tax acts.

First Tax for 1915

The history of these acts seems to support this contention. Prior to the first World War, the Commonwealth hadn't entered the income tax field. The first Commonwealth income tax act passed in 1915-16 stated:

"The first assessment of income tax shall be as for the financial year commencing July 1, 1915, and each subsequent assessment shall be as for each succeeding financial year."

Advocates of the pay-as-you-go plan point out that, though between July, 1915, and July, 1942—the latter date being commencement of the financial year for which the tax is now being assessed—there is an interval of only 27 years, the Government actually claims the right to collect 28 annual tax payments.

Situation Involved

They hold to the opinion that 28 payments due in 27 years has arisen because, in the course of years the fact that the tax liability has been invariably measured by the preceding year's income has led all concerned to treat income tax payments as under a continuing 12-month lag.

The position certainly is involved, but at least seems an excellent case for a court argument that there is no lag in the sense that the public owes a year's arrears which must be wiped off before the public reaches a pay-as-you-go basis.

A specific instance in which taxation officials adopted the view now being pressed on the Government by the taxpayers is being recalled. In August, 1941, the Commonwealth Government introduced a child endowment plan which withdrew £50 income tax deduction, previously allowed for each child under 16, and substituted periodic child endowment payments.

Basis of Criticism

The Government was criticized on the ground that the deduction should have been allowed in the year 1941-42 as a tax paid in that year was being levied on income of the previous year, in which endowment payments had not been made by the Commonwealth.

Taxation officials, however, pointed out that there "is no foundation for the general belief that income tax paid during a financial year was in respect to the previous financial year."

They declared that the amount of tax was fixed according to the income of the previous year because this was the only standard available to the department, but the assessment was legally a charge on the taxpayer for the year in which it was collected.

It is now argued in the face of that interpretation—which is tacitly accepted by the Commonwealth Government as the basis for introduction of child endowment—that the Government can hardly refuse to acknowledge the justice of the claim now being made that taxpayers actually wipe off indebtedness each year.

Question of Refunds

At first glance it is difficult to find a reason for the Governments' present refusal to accept this view. The only obvious loss of revenue would be for persons who retire. Such persons wouldn't pay as they do at present a year's taxation after they have ceased to earn money.

What may be worrying the Government, however, is the fact that if it acknowledges the contention outlined here it might be faced with heavy claims for refunds from those from whom the years' tax has been collected in just such circumstances—in the year after their retirement from full wage or salary earning.

Giraud's Ousting of Vichyites Continues

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 11 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud's cleanup of Vichy underlings in North Africa was reported to be moving steadily ahead regardless of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's latest expression of dissatisfaction with progress to date.

Informed French sources said Alfred Posé, Secretary of Economics in General Giraud's High Commissariat and director of a bank which the Pierre Laval regime had favored repeatedly, was scheduled to be replaced by an ardent pro-Ally businessman.

The ouster of the Prefect of Oran was also understood to be arranged by Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria, on General Giraud's instructions.

De Gaulle Statement Disputes

French quarters closely connected with General Giraud sharply disputed General de Gaulle's assertion in London that 15,000 political prisoners are still held in North Africa. They pointed out that a United Nations commission is now investigating the cases of persons held on political charges and that the number of these prisoners, mostly Spanish Republican refugees, barely exceeded 5,000.

General Giraud's recent liberation of 27 French Communist Deputies also was cited by these sources as evidence of General Giraud's liberal trend.

The visit of Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French delegate in Syria, was reported to have been marked by a harmony of views between him and General Giraud which contrasted with the critical attitude still being expressed by General de Gaulle.

Alert to Responses

General Giraud's supporters said his main concern is to equip his troops with American arms and get them ready to fight for the freedom of France, but that he is alert to the need for civil reforms meanwhile.

Once General Catroux returns here from a trip to Syria and takes a permanent post, no important target will be left for political sniping by the de Gaullists, General Giraud's friends asserted.

The North African General's program also is directed at widening the admission of Jewish volunteers in the various services of the Army, and correcting the segregation of Freemasons in certain Army cantonments, it was reported.

French Trends

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The effect of the Casablanca conference upon Gen. Henry Honoré Giraud's rule in North Africa seems to have been considerable. Under United Nations pressure, the General is reported to be releasing pro-Allied prisoners; steps are being taken against Fascist organizations and anti-Jewish laws.

These measures should favorably react upon the political situation in metropolitan France. The claim that administrative developments in North Africa were of "purely military interest" has now definitely been abandoned.

Harold MacMillan, British Minister in North Africa, stated that "North Africa is the only part of France liberated for the moment and all the politics of France in the future will be conceived here."

Future Being Shaped

The French, rightly or wrongly, believe that although Allied statesmen may sincerely desire to bar French politics until the Germans are driven from French soil, France's future will — at least partly—be shaped before this task is accomplished.

Splits in French opinion concerning France's future regime are deep, and recent events have contributed to widen the gap. Many groups inside and outside France, however, agree that it will be impossible to return simply to the parliamentary regime of the Third Republic as it has worked before the war. It is impossible to say at the moment what trend in French politics will finally prevail, but the main currents of political thought may already be disclosed.

Some responsible Frenchmen believe that France should not only change its political leadership but its political constitution as well. They stress France's stormy history since the revolution of 1789 and explain that a people of such changing moods in politics need strong, fixed institutions—such as a new French monarchy.

Monday's Chances Shift

Actual chances for the restoration of French monarchy, however, are slight.

On the other hand, the Giraud Administration in North Africa, while eliminating pro-Axis and pro-Fascist followers, is orienting itself in the sense of anti-Axis conservatism. While restoring part of the political rights, suppressed by Vichy Fascists, General Giraud seems unwilling to resuscitate a full-fledged democratic regime. This group apaprently believes that the people should be paternally directed by an élite chosen from the ranks of military and civil bureaucracy and the wealthy classes.

This political trend is now backed by the vested interests inside and outside France—the bureaucracy, the now pro-Allied French industrialists, the wealthy North African farmers, and partly by the Roman Catholic Church.

When the invasion of France is under way the conservative North African regime is likely to amalgamate with similar groups in France. It is significant that in his last decree setting up the new French administration in North Africa, General Giraud—in Article Three of the decree—reserved himself "every decision relating to an appointment outside the countries now under his rule."

Restoration of Republic

The groups, however, who back Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his National Council can be labelled as progressive-democratic. They, and especially the resistant groups inside France, are aiming at restoration of the laws of the Republic with economic and social modification.

They are not blind to the intrinsic weakness of French prewar regime and they feel than in a new republican constitution the executive should be given more authority and more stability. Yet they insist that it is the people and the people alone which shall choose their leaders and that the political élite should be constituted by democratic procedure. The progressive forces inside and outside France, moreover, emphasize the importance of social reform, eliminating the power of capitalist pressure groups.

Outside the main groups of French political opinion stand the French Communists who, although they have moderated their political slogans, stand for an overthrow of what still remains of the "bourgeois" society in France.

Former French Officials Freed

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

The German Radio said last night that Guy La Chambre, former French Air Minister, and Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, who were among the defendants in the now postponed Riom trials, had been released from prison.

The two men had been held at Bourrasol Manor, near Vichy, since February, 1942, the broadcast said. La Chambre returned to France from the United States to defend himself against Marshal Pétain's charges that he and others were responsible for France's defeat.

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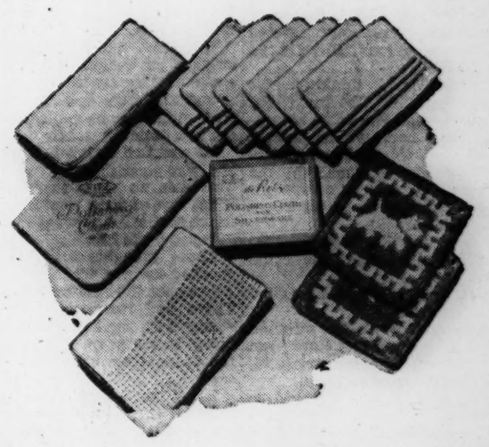

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A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter I

Fog. Above, below, on every side, fog—dark gray where lit by the lights of the plane, but beyond that black as the surrounding night. Vane peered anxiously forward. Was there no end to the stuff?

England below, the earth itself in this year of grace—A. D. 1969—seemed non-existent. It was as if the plane were motionless, suspended in outer space.

The air-speed meter gave this illusion the lie direct. Yet the thing Vane most wanted to know—very soon would have to know, so the gas gauge warned—not all his instruments could tell. Where was he?

He gave himself at the outside limit not more than half an hour longer in the air. He must get down somewhere, somehow, before his gas gave out. But how?

He eased the stick forward and started down once again to see if there was anything to be learned from below.

Gliding down he removed the headphones and with one eye on the altimeter strained his ears for some sound from below.

800 . . . 700 . . . 600 signaled the altimeter.

500 . . . 400 . . . 300 . . . 200.

Then it came, the sound that he dreaded! Waves! He was over the sea!

The possibility that, flying above the peninsula, he could go off the land had become grim fact.

Vane glanced at the gas gauge, then at the clock. Still twenty-five minutes, say, at the most. He squared his shoulders. He'd give the waves a run for it, anyhow. But in which direction lay the land? It was a toss-up. Trusting to luck, he headed north. He started to put on the headphones, forlorn hope though they were.

Signal Through the Night

Hello, though! What was that?

"Ta-ta-tum" it had been like.

With strained attention he listened.

The seconds passed. Silence—nothing but silence. That was that, Vane told himself disappointedly.

"Ta-tum-tum-ta! Tum - ta - ta-tum!" suddenly spluttered the headphones.

A P and an X. And louder. That first "ta-ta-tum," it immediately occurred to Vane, had been the end of the X.

Again the seconds sped by in silence.

"Ta-tum-tum-ta! Tum - ta - ta-tum!" Very clear and loud now. Vane, timing the interval, made it thirty seconds. After the same interval the headphones grated again. But not so loud. Why did the signal vary so?

Vane frowned, thinking. He banked abruptly. The next PX was louder and Vane's brow unknit. A radio beam giving out the signal PX at thirty-second intervals! Now to get plumb in the middle and go as long as his gas held out. He gave himself about twenty minutes still.

The one question was—had he turned the right way? He could not tell.

Guided by the signal, he pelted on at full speed.

Five minutes went. Ten minutes. Fifteen. A few minutes now must settle matters. One last trial; He glided, listening desperately.

A dull, booming crash, ahead on the left!

Surf on a beach! He raced on, a minute or so still in hand. The engine missed menacingly.

All at once, out of the darkness sprang a line of light. An air field!

When the light lay right with the plane, he started his glide. Flying instinct was all he had to go by.

The glare increased, became menacing. He leveled off and let the plane skim along. She slowed, then, with cracking landing gear, struck and ran herself to a standstill.

Vane slumped back in his seat.

Next instant all the lights went out. There was nothing to do but wait till the lights went on or someone came out.

Presently a dim circle of light came into sight. It bobbed nearer. A voice hailed him.

"Hello, D., old man! We were beginning to get anxious about you."

Explanations Demanded

Vane could just make out two shapes and he began to explain that he was not the person expected.

"What's that?"

The torch jerked erratically. There were quick steps forward. Then the beam flashed full in Vane's face and was held there.

What the light showed was a good-looking young man in the earlier twenties, with a somewhat serious face, bespeaking character and intelligence. At M. I. T., where Vane had graduated young three years before, he had demonstrated both. After graduation he had won one of the prized Goldman Foundation Traveling Research Scholarships and come to England to study the new theory of flight and areodynamics being developed by certain British physicists. But Vane was no mere bookworm. Thanks to his broad-shouldered five foot ten of brawn, he was a good all-round athlete, though he lacked the speed of foot to be a star performer.

"How did you come to land here?" came the curt demand. Vane briefly explained.

"Wait here!" ordered he of the torch. "Come along!" he added to his companion.

The interval of silence and darkness lengthened. Presently four or five shapes loomed up beside the plane.

"We'll have to leave her out here till we get the lights fixed," said one of the shapes. "Meanwhile come into the hangar."

Vane climbed out. "What field is this?"

"Private field," was the brief answer. "Let's get out of this fog. Sorry about the lights."

They made their way in silence till the leader halted and with a "look out for the step here," grasped Vane's arm. Next instant the others were on him.

"Tie him up and gag him," croaked the leader. He and the rest spoke in whispers thereafter. When bound and gagged, Vane was carried—uphill, as he could feel—and left in a small hut.

He wrestled furiously to get free, but was soon fighting for breath. This was no work to do gagged. What sort of gang was this he had fallen foul of? And what were they going to do to him?

These thoughts were suddenly checked by the drone of a plane. All at once the window brightened. There had never been anything wrong with the lights. The breakdown was a yarn. This would be the plane they had been expecting.

He listened. But there was no crash. The pilot had made it. In confirmation, the lights were extinguished. The silence lengthened.

At last steps approached. Then men crowded into the hut. A torch was flashed close to Vane's face and held there, blinding him.

"Recognize him?"

"I don't think so. Let's have that gag off, to make sure."

The torch-holder addressed Vane.

A Thorough Search

"We're going to ungag you. Raise a row if you want to, but it won't be any use. It would seem you landed here accidentally. The sooner you can prove to us that you're what you seem, the quicker you'll be out of this. Take off his gag, Three."

"What do you mean by treating me this way?" Vane spluttered. "I demand to be untied and let out of here!"

The unseen shapes listened as unmoved as statues. In spite of himself, Vane felt a little thrill of fear.

"Well, do you know him?" It was as though Vane had never spoken.

"No! I'd recognize him, if he were known at my end." The voice, the accent of the speaker seemed foreign, but Vane could not fix the nationality.

"Your name?" the whispered demand came to Vane.

"Harold Vane." They could learn it from the plane log in any case, Vane recognized.

Address, profession, why he was in England, the story of his flight—they made him tell all. The questioning was close and skillful.

"Search him," whispered the leader. "Miss nothing."

Fingers ran deftly through Vane's pockets, emptying them.

"Now we'll have a look at your papers. If they're all right we'll soon be packing you off."

"High time too," Vane snapped. "I've had enough of this comedy."

He was heard with the same impassive silence, and as before was impressed against his will. Then they filed out, leaving him alone with his thoughts. These kept returning to his great disappointment of the day: the frustration of his desire to do something for peace, so badly threatened in this year of 1969.

History is supposed never to repeat itself. Yet in the sixties of the twentieth century aggressive dictatorships, mushrooming up, again menaced peace and civilization.

Vane hated war, and was out to fight it. In the fifties large international youth organizations had been founded. Vane wanted to enlist them actively in the cause of peace. His plea had been rejected by certain key directors at a conference in Cornwall, where Vane had flown by hired plane.

More disappointed than he knew, Vane had started back, to return the plane. Then things had begun to happen.

Journey In the Dark

His thoughts were interrupted by a faint lightening of the darkness outside the window, for a fraction of a second. The fog had thinned. A few seconds later, the flash occurred again.

"Headlights of a car somewhere," thought Vane.

But the flashes continued regularly. The interval was always the same.

One . . . two . . . three . . . four . . . five, he counted.

One . . . two . . . three . . . four . . . five.

He tried to account for the flashes, but was too weary to think. The fog deepened again and the flashes ceased. Down the hill a car started off. Then silence closed in again.

At last footsteps approached. Men entered.

"Here are your things," a voice whispered. Unseen hands restored Vane's property to his pockets.

"You'll be on your way in a minute," went on the whisper. "Our apologies and all that, but you happened to blunder into something in which outsiders aren't allowed. Wash this whole thing out. You'll only be wasting your time. We've taken our precautions. Carry him down."

At the hangar, Vane was blindfolded and gagged and lifted into a limousine. One man got in at his side, another in front to drive. The engine started up, and they moved off slowly through the fog.

In the long journey that followed, the man at his side said no word, nor did the car once stop.

At long last, the driver braked to a halt. Vane was lifted out and set on his feet. The bandage over his eyes was removed. Four shapes, their faces masked, loomed in the darkness. There was fog about, but not thick.

"Untie him," a voice whispered.

Someone worked over his bonds, and Vane felt the cords loosen on his wrists. Suddenly his hands were free. His captors melted into the darkness.

Vane tore at the gag, wrenched it off.

"My plane!" he managed to get out. "What about my plane?"

If he was heard, he received no answer. Doors slammed, and two cars purred off.

Vane fought at the knots on his ankles, at last freeing his feet. He ran after the cars. A little blur of reddish light caught his eye.

He moved towards it. A long straight line loomed out of the mist beside the light. A surface glistened dimly.

A plane! Recognition swept over him. It was his own!

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Harvey Kidder

Vane leveled off and let the plane skim along

What Shall We Read?

Book Reviews

Irish Idyll

For a charming picture of country life at its best, leisurely lived by the Donovans at their estate just outside Dublin, in modern Ireland, we warmly recommend Mairin Cregan's new book, "Rathina," illustrated by Flora De Muth (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25). Eileen is the heroine and her interest in Blackbird, a horse belonging to the O'Briens next door, is a high light in this fine story of everyday and the highday doings of the whole family, their relationships with the people at Rathina, and those in the village.

Torminster Magic

If you want an escape from the grimness of these war-torn days, if you want to get away from radio and alarming headlines, make a visit to Torminster, meet the Fordyce family (first introduced in "A City of Bells"). Go to Hugh Anthony's birthday celebration, with Henrietta and all the charming, odd and lovable people who travel together and set the stage for dramatic happening; see what they see, and experience the magic of that place where dreams come true; where "time stands still and age is not." To do this, you have but to read "The Blue Hills," beginning like all good tales, "Once upon a time" and ending "everybody lived happily ever after," written by Elizabeth Goudge, illustrated by Aldren A. Watson (Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.25).

Russian Triumph

Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky, son of the Mining Inspector for the Czar, in the Russian town of Votkinsk on the borders of Asia, lived in a world torn by wars and revolutions; had many personal struggles and difficulties to overcome, yet achieved fame as an artist, recording in his many great musical compositions the emotions of the human heart. Just at this time when Russia, our gallant ally, has so gloriously fought and won her great battles in this titanic struggle for Freedom for all the World, it is fitting to read the story of Tchaikovsky, the most Russian of composers, fascinatingly told in "Stormy Victory" by Claire Lee Purdy (Julian Messner, New York. $2.50).

To set the mood and suggest the theme of the narrative, a few measures of the descriptive folksongs of Russia head the chapters, and their names are given in the list of contents. A fine bibliography, a list of Tchaikovsky's works, a general as well as a musical index, make this a valuable tool as well as an inspirational book for music lovers of any age. Decorations by Vera Bock are distinctly Russian and the music drawings by Rudolf W. Kohl are interpretive.

Book Briefs

Girls looking for a good school story will find one in Marjorie Hill Allee's new book, "Winter's Mischief" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2). How Clemency, the new girl at Plainfield, learned the ways and traditions of the coeducational boarding school, the many strange things that happened during the year, all blamed on a mysterious traditional spook called Borneo, and Clemency's part in the solution of the mystery—all these add up to make an exciting tale.

"Gay Design," by Adele De Leeuw (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2), unfolds in story form the world of pattern making and fashion designing. Nancy Gay, the heroine of this worth-while career and success story, gets on in her chosen work, arrives when she sees a "Gay Design" label on all the dresses of her own making and looks ahead to happy years as Mrs. Roger Q. Stewart. But romance, notwithstanding Gay Designs would go on.

"Mountains," by Carroll Lane Fenton and Mildred Adams Fenton, (Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.50), filled with fascinating details about the history of mountain building in North America, is an attractive guide book with valuable information concerning geology, flora and fauna of the mountains. There is a final chapter on the national parks, "What to see and where to find it."

"Chemical Elements," as told by I. Nechaev, a young Russian chemist, and translated into English by Beatrice Kinkhead, presents, in a popular, readable style, accounts of many outstanding discoveries in the world of chemistry together with sketches of the men behind them. (Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.)

"Let's Cook," by Nancy Hawkins, is a cookbook for beginners of all ages, a practical guide to what any beginner needs to know about the kitchen, food values, how much to buy, how to prepare cold or hot meals. It includes a section of attractive menus. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.75.)

Florence Bethune Sloan

Nests, New Style

A bird-lover may easily be led into error by his very eagerness and desire to be of assistance. As an instance, I remember the year my neighbor and I covered our lawns with narrow strips of white cloth. I also remember our delight when the robins began to grab the strips greedily—sometimes taking as many as three at a time.

And when the kingbirds, which were building over in the orchard, started coming, we laughed heartily and said they were keeping up with the Joneses.

But when the nests began to grow big and bulky and to loom up all over the neighborhood, our delight changed to apprehension. For the first time we began to do some serious thinking about the matter—had we helped or hindered, we asked ourselves.

Not only had the white cloth made the nests conspicuous but it had also prevented the mud from adhering properly to the sticks and straws which made up the "mud cup," or lower part of the nests. And—if the nests were undesirably noticeable to us, what about enemy eyes with a vision perhaps a hundred times sharper. True, the fluttering white streamers became tattered and discolored as the season advanced, and by the time the eggs had hatched the nests were no longer openly obvious, but, now, our rest was disturbed by the fact that after the mud had dried thoroughly, the nests appeared, momentarily, to be in danger of disintegration. Then, too, some were tipped at an angle which boded ill for the precious occupants; this was true especially of the nest in the near-by pine. How it miraculously held together until the day after the young birds' departure insures a tale we love to tell.

So out of the usual was the style of that season's nests, we decided to send one to our good friend, Thornton Burgess. His half-humorous reply brought a chuckle—"Your robin's nest certainly is unique, and it will be extremely interesting to know if the birds take to bed sheets again next year!"

We agreed that it would have been interesting, and we also understood the feminine desire for adornment, but the strain had been too great for further experiments. Let bird behavior remain unpredictable—that was our attitude.

Six seasons have passed away since then—six seasons in which the nests of the neighborhood have remained unembellished, for never again have we supplied bed sheets for the birds.

Laura Raymond Strickland

Building a Wooden Model

Fun With Model Theaters—4

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

We now come to the wooden model and how to construct the framework. Building a theater of wood requires the use of tools we all love to handle. A dovetail saw, and a light hammer with a long, thin handle, such as is used in fretwork, are both jolly tools to work with.

In addition to these tools we require a fretsaw frame and a blade or two, a small quantity of ½-inch and ¾-inch veneer pins, and a small pair of square-nosed pliers, to extract any pins that happen to bend instead of going straight into the wood.

As for material, two pieces of wood about a foot square and ⅛-inch thick are needed—3-ply is recommended as it will not easily split— also 8 feet of wood 1¼ inch by ½-inch, or as near to this thickness and width as possible, and a piece of glass-paper to put a finishing touch to the work.

Packing-Case Wood

A bench-hook, or sawing-board, and a mitre block help to ensure good work with the tenon saw. If it is not possible to purchase strips of wood 1¼-inch wide and ½-inch thick, strips may be cut to these measurements from pieces of board. Packing-cases are often made of this thickness, and if the surface is rough it can easily be smoothed with glass-paper.

Getting to work with a sharp pencil, a ruler, and the tenon saw, and referring to the plate of diagrams, cut off two strips of wood as shown in Fig. 1, and four strips as shown in Fig. 2. Nail the four strips (b) upright and flush with the ends of the two strips (a) as in Fig. 3.

Now cut off two pieces (c) Fig. 4, and nail them across the top of the four uprights (Fig. 3). Then saw a 10-inch square of the ⅛-inch wood, and cut out the pieces at the two corners (Fig. 5). Note: It is important that this piece of wood, which will form the stage of the theater, should not be modified in shape, or rather that, apart from the two small pieces cut out at the two corners, which fit round the uprights at the back of the stage (Fig. 6) it should remain a square. In a later article you will be told how a revolving stage can be used in a Model Theater and, unless a good deal of space is to be wasted, a revolving stage requires a square platform.

Fly-Rails and Bridges

Fig. 7 shows the fly-rails which support the scenic bridges. On these, as has been fully explained in the previous articles dealing with cardboard models, hangs the scenery. But the model we are now making is a much more ambitious affair and will be electrically lighted, while the fly-rails will also support a movable light.

These fly-rails are cut out of the thin wood, care being taken that the grain runs the length of the wood, otherwise they will easily bend and most probably snap. The spaces for the bridges to fit into may be cut out entirely with a fret-saw, or better still may be cut down at the sides with a tenon-saw in a mitre block, and cut through at the bottom with a sharp chisel. Nail these fly-rails at the sides of the theater frame, as shown in Fig. 6, being careful to see that the front of the rails goes to the front of the stage. By now the frame should be quite strong and rigid.

Fig. 8 shows two strips which are nailed across the bottom at the sides of the stage (Fig. 9) thus raising it to allow wiring for electric light to run underneath.

Fig. 10 shows the proscenium which is cut out of thin wood and nailed to the front of the theater frame (Fig. 11).

Young enthusiasts will be interested to know that the front of the stage, which obviously requires something to complete it, will be filled later with a trough and a screen for the footlights.

Next Thursday we shall finish construction of the wooden model.

(This is the fourth of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Framework for a model theater of wood

Murray Invites A. F. of L. Aid In International Amity Move

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, last night invited the American Federation of Labor to join the C. I. O. in a movement to bring about better relations among trade unions throughout the world.

Addressing several hundred C. I.O. leaders attending a testimonial dinner to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, Mr. Murray called upon the A. F. of L. to designate representatives to serve with the newly announced Latin-American committee of the C. I. O.

"Last week we created the Latin-American Committee to consider the relations of Latin-American workers to American trade unionism," Mr. Murray said. "I hope the A. F. of L. will join in this Latin-American movement. I want it distinctly understood that the C. I. O., in creating this committee, has made no commitments.

"The Committee members have been instructed to discuss relationships between Latin-American and United States trade unions and to report their findings to the Executive Committee of the C. I. O. They are not empowered to take independent action."

"Good Neighbor" Assistance

Mr. Murray said it was the hope of the labor movement in this country that steps will be taken to enable it to participate in the good neighbor policy set up by President Roosevelt.

"American labor wants to do its part with a good labor policy calculated to further the good neighbor policy," he said. "We must get at the roots of the needs of workers if we are to rise against every other kind of consideration."

The C. I. O. President added that attempts had been made last year to bring together all trade union movements in the United Nations for the specific purpose "of achieving the democratic aspirations of workers in countries now associated with us in the war." He said the C. I. O. had made overtures along such lines to the A. F. of L. and the British Trade Union Congress.

Proposed by Toledano

Señor Toledano, in an interview earlier, urged organized workers of the United Nations to meet and determine their role in shaping the peace, before the war ends.

"The American Federation of Labor influenced the peace treaty in 1918," he said. "Today organized labor is more influential. It is my opinion that a general meeting must be called for organized workers of all the United Nations to discuss this problem, now."

His visit to New York and Washington, he said, was to offer organized labor leaders the aid of Latin-American workers in prosecuting the war effort, and to discuss labor conditions in South America, which he recently visited.

"After this war," Señor Toledano said, "I foresee a tremendous fight in South America, growing from troubles created by reactionary groups there."

To combat the idea of spanish fascism, known as "hispanidad," Señor Toledano said the United Nations and South America must work out a superior relationship that might be called "Americanidad."

Stevens Hotel, Chicago, to Sell Contents at Huge Auction Sale

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP) — The auction hammer is going to fall on the contents removed from the world's largest hotel—now a training school for the U. S. Army Air Corps—and up for sale will be goods ranging from a spool of thread to a $100,000 stainless steel kitchen.

Furniture, furnishings and equipment from the Stevens Hotel, put in storage last summer when the Army took over the 25-story Michigan Boulevard hostelry, will be sold at auction beginning March 15.

Milton H. Morris, associated with the auction firm which will conduct the sale for the Stevens Hotel Corporation, said that "no like amount of similar merchandise ever has been sold at one time anywhere, under any circumstance."

With the exception of a small amount retained by the Army when it took possession, the entire contents of the hotel, including furniture and furnishings of 3,000 bedrooms, basement and three subbasements, will be auctioned.

Thomas L. Marshall, attorney for the Corporation, has disclosed that the Army paid $6,000,000 for the hotel, built in 1927 at a cost of $26,000,000. He said, however, it had a book valuation of $7,611,000 last October.

Furnishings of the Boulevard, Continental, Pine and Rose Rooms, all favorite dining places in the peacetime era, will go under the hammer, as will 4,000 gold chairs from the Grand Ballroom.

There will be thousands of other articles offered for sale, including 750 pairs of doorman's gloves.

National Employers-Workers Group Seen Way to Democratic Social Goal

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—William H. Davis, War Labor Board chairman, said last night that if democracy is to be preserved we must have a national organization of employers and another of workers jointly participating in social and democratic efforts.

By taking united action and working together such federated groups would be available for conferences with the Government on all social legislation, he said.

Speaking at the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Davis said Great Britain was saved after Dunkerque because the labor and industrial groups there were an integral part of the social fabric and were headed by men who trusted each other and were willing to arbitrate together.

The tri-partite setup of the War Labor Board, with labor, industry and public members, has resulted in a "tremendous development of common purpose and common understanding between labor and management," he said.

Declaring that the tri-partite system can only gradually be replaced by a bi-partite system, Mr. Davis declared:

"When you hear that the public members have been kicked off the WLB, it will be time to cheer, for then we will be approaching a labor-industrial organization in America."

Declaring that both labor and industry have "marks on their escutcheons," Mr. Davis said the "racketeering" problems of many local labor organizations would be solved if certified unions were required by law "to have an established democratic method of selecting officers by secret ballot at not more than two-year intervals."

Tremendous Mule Power Demand Brings Boom to Memphis Market

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11 (AP)—The mule business, brother, is looking up—and that's no horseplay.

Farmers, experiencing difficulties in obtaining farm machinery, are flocking to Memphis, the world's largest mule market, for mule power as they face plowing time. And the resulting rush has dealers in a dither.

One company, recognized as one of the world's largest dealers, estimated it is selling approximately 2,500 mules a week and has handled about 8,000 more this year than it did in the same period of 1942. An officer said: "Most of them are going to the farmers, as mules are not being used by the armed forces as in World War I."

John M. Edwards, manager of another company, said: "I've been here 15 years and business is the best since I've been here. We've got more business than we can do."

Noting a reason for the rush of farmers, he remarked: "Well, they can't get machinery and it's plow time." Business ordinarily is best in the first three months of the year but Mr. Edwards predicted heavy selling would continue "about 60 or 90 days" longer.

The Memphis market has "some 4,000 mules" in stock, he said, but his company now is encountering difficulties in getting mules from other parts of the country. "The Missouri mule is definitely out," Edwards said, and mules are being bought where they are available.

One company's bookkeeper, acknowledging a big boom, compared business to that in World War I, and reported: "It's nothing like it was then."

Generally, dealers here concur with one of Mr. Edward's statements: "Yes, sir, the mule business is O. K."

Seamen's Service Director Resigns

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Harry Lundeberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, resigned Feb. 10 as a director of the United Seamen's Service and charged the organization with maladministration and wasteful spending.

Mr. Lundeberg, in a letter to Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission and the U. S. S., charged that the Federal agency had developed into a "job-trust."

"We do not want another seamen's 'charity outfit.' If the seamen need 'charity' they can go to existing organizations which have been established for that purpose," Mr. Lundeberg wrote.

"The seamen in our union are absolutely opposed to the establishment of any 'clubs' or 'hotels' for merchant seamen in United States ports. They feel that they are earning sufficient money to enable them to pay for their own hotel rooms and whatever entertainment they wish to get ashore, without taking money from the general public for such a purpose."

Mr. Lundeberg also charged that the U. S. S. had established a staff of 154 persons in the port of New York alone, with salaries ranging from $6,000, $8,000, and up to $15,000 annually, without approval of the executive board.

"Further," he informed Admiral Land, "that of every dollar collected for the merchant seamen, 90 cents was being spent on 'administration' and only 10 cents was left for the merchant seamen."

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Women's Colleges Protest War Work Raids on Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The present struggle between colleges and war plants for girls of college age in the manpower shortage was brought into the open at an all-day conference at American Association of University Women Headquarters here yesterday.

Spokesmen for 45 women's colleges complained about industry's raiding of their enrollment and proposed in a resolution offered by Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith College, that the Federal Government, industry and colleges make available the financial help necessary "to make fullest use of all available talent in secondary schools."

Personnel managers of airplane factories and other war plants, admitted they were recruiting girls out of colleges and paying them during training because of the shortage of men workers. A co-operative college-industry arrangement between New York University after they have had 1½ years of college, was described by Newman A. Hale, Personnel Manager of the Airplane Company.

R. L. Auten reported for Curtiss-Wright that it now has 800 women training in seven colleges in physics, electronics and other studies needed in war work.

The industrial representatives said they were aware of the resources of women's colleges and hoped to be able to use them to a greater extent.

"We hope you will wait until girls complete their education so the plants will have the maturity factories say they value," Dr. Lillian Gilbreath, Consulting Engineer and Professor of Management at Purdue University and the Newark College of Engineering, said in summarizing the meeting's findings.

Dr. W. W. Charters, Director of the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission, estimated that about 24 out of every 64 hours of college training should be given to specialized training for the war effort.

Russell Sculpts 'Four Freedoms'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP) — The "four freedoms" have been sculptured at President Roosevelt's suggestion by Walter Russell, New York artist, and plans are under way to send replicas to all allied nations and to public places in larger cities of the nation.

Mr. Russell said last night the design model had been completed in New York and that small replicas in bronze or marble would be sent to President Roosevelt within the next six or eight weeks for shipment to allied countries. Those made later for distribtuion in the United States will be of stone or plastics.

The model depicts four winged figures—freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

A site will be sought in Washington for a large statue.

Private financing has been arranged, the sculptor said, but details were not disclosed.

In a statement he said was authorized by the President, Mr. Russell said Mr. Roosevelt "suggested that through the medium of the arts, a far greater number of people could be brought to understand the concept of the four freedoms. He suggested a sculptural concept and expressed the idea that four angels with upraised protecting wings facing the four points of the compass, would be his conception of a world symbol."

BUY WAR STAMPS TODAY

'Hoot, Don, Don't Be a Goose!'

Wide World

Mr. D. Duck Becomes Propagandist for Uncle Sam

Donald Duck, internationally famous web-foot star, acts in behalf of the Treasury Department in the new Walt Disney film, "The Spirit of '43." In addition to himself, Donald is seen as "Scottie" and "Zootie." In this scene from the picture, "Zootie," a wastrel in a zoot suit, urges Donald to spend his money now, while "Scottie," a thrifty friend, advises him to save his funds for his income tax.

Davis Denies OWI Magazine Is In Politics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A charge by Senator Rufus C. Holman (D) of Oregon that the office of War Information's overseas magazine Victory was booming President Roosevelt for a fourth term brought a denial from OWI Director Elmer Davis as Representative John Taber of New York leveled a fresh attack at the publication.

Mr. Davis, replying to Senator Holman's recent charge, asserted yesterday the magazine had "no political purpose whatsoever." Referring to an article about Mr. Roosevelt in the first issue, he said it was impossible to publish a magazine for overseas distribution without mentioning the President, and added:

"You can't elect a President of the United States with votes in foreign countries."

Representative Taber described the magazine as useless and declared its publication and distribution was "criminal." Estimating that the 990,000 copies of the first two issues represented 402 tons of shipping space, he said:

"It is a sad state of affairs, when shipping space is so short that our soldiers cannot receive a carton of cigarets of a box of candy or the hometown newspapers from their families, but plenty of space seems to be available for such foolish publications as Victory."

Furthermore, Representative Taber said, dyes, ink, paper and everything that goes into publication of the magazine are scarce. Mr. Davis estimated that on a bi-monthly publication basis, the magazine would use about 800,000 tons of paper stock annually.

Byrd Notes Agencies Not Cutting Mileage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia of a joint Congressional Economy Committee said Feb. 10 that Government civil agencies had made no reduction in their automobile mileage this yar though the rest of the nation was asked to cut its mileage by 40 per cent.

He also noted there had been an increase of 1,648 in the number of passenger vehicles owned by the agencies.

"The significant thing," Senator Byrd told reporters after a closed meeting of the committee, "is that although the rest of the country has been asked to reduce its mileage by about 40 per cent, these Government departments have made none."

Senator Byrd said that there are now 18,953 Government-owned automobiles outside those owned by the Army and Navy. The 17,305 owned last fiscal year, he said, were operated a total of 203,550,000 miles, while the 18,953 now owned were operated 66,610,000 miles the first quarter of this fiscal year.

Poole Succeeds Pienar In an African Command

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. W. H. Evered Poole, was appointed commander of the First South African Armored Division, Feb. 10 succeeding the late Gen. Daniel Pienar who was killed in an airplane crash.

General Poole was awarded the D. S. O. for "great gallantry and devotion to duty" at the start of the Alamein offensive last October that pushed the Germans all the way to Tunisia.

Huge Power Output of TVA Appreciably Aids War Effort

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — TVA — which stands for Tennessee Valley Authority, but which today might well suggest "Total Victory Assured"—has been converted to war production as thoroughly and as effectively as any part of the American economic machine. Out of the whirring turbines buried in the series of giant dams that dot this seven-state "valley," there is pouring, as a suddenly all-important "by-product" of flood control, navigation, and soil conservation, vitally needed electric power. It surges out through a spider-web of copper lines at the rate of 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

TVA is today producing more than half as much electricity for war purposes alone as the total amount used in the first world war. In terms of "horses" this power is equal to 2,000,000 of them. In terms of airplanes and munitions it means a rate of production which in all probability would be impossible were it not for TVA.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in Atlanta the other day that "but for the power resources developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority American plane production would be seriously curtailed."

TVA enginers put it much less conservatively than that.

In any event power, and more power, is today the one aim of this great socio-economic experiment. There is a well-ordered frenzy of activity throughout the system. Every available facility is being used to capacity, and eight new dams—one of them to be 450 feet high, well over twice the height of Niagara—are being rushed to completion as war emergency projects.

Douglas Dam, for example, one of the new ones, while comparable in almost every way with recently completed Cherokee, is so well along that it will be "closed," as the engineers ambiguously announce, in about half the time required for Cherokee.

Here the construction force, from husky Superintendent Warren, down to the tin-hatted crewmen pouring concrete out on the job, are conscious today not only of the desirability of speed, as a feather in their caps, but of the urgent need for those extra millions of horsepower this dam will shovel into the TVA pool for war production purposes.

Touchy engineering problems, they tell us here proudly, are being licked almost every day under the impetus of the war demand. At one time they were a bit worried when they found an unusually large deposit of soft rock right on one bank of French Broad River where the dam was to tie in with its abutment. But with ingenuity and hard work they dug in several hundred feet, cleaned out the soft spot, filled in the hole with concrete, and left their foundation stronger than ever.

"How long will it hold up?" one engineer said. "Oh, two or three thousand years at least."

Construction Records

"Air Power Comes from Water Power," is the catchy slogan waved before these dam builders on signs and posters. TVA electricity runs factories that make, among other things, somewhere around half of all the aluminum produced in the country, aluminum for the fighter planes and bombers that are helping us win the war.

That they need little of this urging, though, is indicated in the construction records being chalked up almost every day or so at one or another of the projects underway.

There's drama and majesty in the massiveness and the towering heights of these TVA dams, and in the foaming water that roars out of their turbines, something that spells power beyond the imagination, though the power itself is seen only as it goes to work in some distant factory.

Even a pouring rain, turning red clay into red, half-foot-deep gumbo mud failed to dampen the enthusiasm of this reporter as he examined at close range the Douglas Dam project, surveyed it from the sky-scraping top of a completed concrete column, and curiously explored its nearly completed "innards" down below the surface of the water pounding impatiently on the other side of invincible walls.

For one thing rain means more water impounded in the reservoirs behind these dams, water which later on during the dry season, will be released slowly and put to work making electricity for victory.

There in fact is the theme of the TVA story—turning the force of that water from a destructive to a constructive force. The idea is simply to hold the water back when there's too much of it, and to use that same water when ordinarily there isn't enough of it.

Of course there's much more to the TVA program as originally outlined. It has been put this way: Keep the land out of the river—that's soil conservation—and keep the river off the land—that's flood control.

Add improvement of navigation, and the electrical power generated in the process, and you have the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Through Channel

Some day before long goods manufactured with TVA power will be transported all the way from Knoxville down to Paducah, Ky., through a nine-foot channel in the Tennessee River made possible by the action of these same dams that make that power. Already good-sized craft ply between Paducah and Chattanooga, 464 miles. Before TVA they couldn't do that.

Navigation, flood control, soil conservation, regional planning, even recreation—all these were originally prime factors in the TVA plan, when Congress made it a law in May, 1933, with power production sort of a necessary by-product which would be handy to help set up a price "yard stick." Power is of course today by far and away the primary object of the whole program. In fact some of those who complained at first about the Government competing with the private power business, now are heard to complain that TVA isn't putting as much of its money and effort into power-making as it should.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939 the TVA system had capacity of about 750,000 kilowatts. When Pearl Harbor was attacked the capacity had jumped to 1,050,000 kw. Today it stands at 1,500,000, and 600,000 more will be ready inside of a year.

Full Credit at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—Cornell University students leaving after mid-term to enter the armed forces will receive a full term's credit for courses in which they have passing grades. The faculty also voted Feb. 10 to recommend seniors for degrees if their work is in good standing when they leave.

Revised Codes Of Censorship Fit War Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP) — Byron Price, Director of Censorship, yesterday announced a revision of the voluntary censorship codes for the press and for broadcasters which he said "simply represents progress in administration to keep pace with the progress of the war."

"Newspapers and broadcasters have been singularly co-operative in observing the voluntary code," Mr. Price told a press conference.

The Censorship Director said the code revisions, in keeping with changes in the war situation, placed greater emphasis on the necessity of having an appropriate authority for news involving such subjects as war prisoners, the identity of troops overseas, and diplomatic exchange ships, and lifted some restrictions on war production.

On war production, the revised code: Omits from censorship restriction war production contracts because other Government agencies have suitable controls; omits from code restrictions the category "capable of adaptation for war production" from restrictions on secret war designs and formulas; omits, except in the case of secret designs, weapons and formulas, former restrictions on publishing exact types of war products; permits local and national roundup stories on war production as long as they do not reveal production rates of specific products.

Added to the code is a ban against publishing "secret war plans" without appropriate authority.

The revised code also emphasized to newspapers in a special note that "whenever anyone else, in any part of the country, makes a request which appears unreasonable or out of harmony with the code, you are at liberty to appeal at once to the Office of Censorship."

The chief revision in the broadcasting code was the adoption of new principles to guide foreign language station managers in their efforts to assist the Office of Censorship with its responsibility "of removing from the air all those engaged in foreign language broadcasting who . . . endanger the war effort of the United States by their connection, direct or indirect, with the medium."

'Generalities' Used In 'Loafer' Reference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A joint House Military-Naval Committee reported Feb. 10 that Rubber Director William M. Jeffers was only using "generalities" when he recently spoke of "loafers" from the War and Navy Departments interfering with war plant production.

The Committee, headed by Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, was set up to investigate charges made by Mr. Jeffers several weeks ago in a speech at Baltimore. During its brief sessions it heard testimony from Mr. Jeffers, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

Mr. Jeffers, the Committee said in its formal report, "declined to give specific instances of names or plants in which such delays had occurred."

U. S. to Seek Men and Women To Work Part Time on Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The U. S. Department of Agriculture will soon begin to recruit a crop corps of men and women, who are willing to devote their spare time this summer and fall to picking apples, husking corn or otherwise aiding farmers.

Approximately 3,500,000 part-time workers will be needed to do the odd jobs connected with the nation's record food production goals this year, Maj. John O. Walter, in charge of the labor branch of Claude R. Wickard's Food Production Administration has been estimated.

These will be recruited locally by a door-to-door campaign. Anyone who has the slightest acquaintance with rural life, any free hours, and a desire to help win the war will be registered. All will be paid at normal rates by the farmers for whom they work and will be entitled to wear a red, white and blue insignia designed by the Department of Agriculture.

Will Take Up Slack

The huge part-time Army will piece out work done by men now being deferred from the draft for farm work and those whom James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, indicated in his Tuesday night speech will be ordered to return to the farm from war plants or run the risk of being drafted into the military services.

Formation of battalions within the 11,000,000 armed force for use on farms, in forests or in mines in cases of extreme emergency is also under consideration.

Furnishing the manpower to harvest and preserve the largest and most-needed food crop in the nation's history is generally agreed in Washington to be the No. 1 domestic problem at the present time. Sale of dairy herds and of farms, already begun in some sections, has given officials a preview of what may happen if aid is not forthcoming.

Registration in the U. S. Crops Corps will be started in a few weeks, with a sample poll made in about 100 selected counties first to see what can be expected. The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture will be in charge.

Sign-Up Before Planting

The sign-up campaign will get under way before the planting season begins because the Department has been warned by many farmers that they do not want to plant the eight to 10 per cent additional crops requested unless they can see their way to get them harvested.

In addition to the Crop Corps recruited from homes, the Department is co-operating with the U. S. Office of Education in an effort to get at least 200,000 nonfarm students to spend their vacations on farms this year. School schedules may be changed in some areas to permit such students to stay from their studies through October, the heaviest harvest season.

The Government is also considering the use of Axis prisoners captured in Africa and Europe to help fill farm labor shortages, Major Walker has announced. Prisoners would work in large groups so they could be guarded continuously.

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The Home Forum

The Master's Command

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS healed sickness, destroyed sin, and obliterated the belief in death, because he realized that since God, good, is all-power there is no material power to hold anyone in bondage. The Way-shower knew, and demonstrated, the infinite power of Truth, which man forever reflects. He proved that man, made in God's image and likeness, is eternally healthy, continually strong, and perpetually active. Today, his followers can demonstrate these spiritual truths, as Jesus taught them to do, through prayerful recognition of the true status of man, God's perfect creation or manifestation. Let us heed the Master's imperative command (Matthew 10:8), **"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils."**

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 147): **"Our Master healed the sick, practised Christian healing, and taught the generalities of its divine Principle to his students; but he left no definite rule for demonstrating this Principle of healing and preventing disease. This rule remained to be discovered in Christian Science. A pure affection takes form in goodness, but Science alone reveals the divine Principle of goodness and demonstrates its rules."**

Christian Science shows that health is independent of matter; that there is in reality no matter. Rather is health a spiritual quality of Love, Life, Mind, which man eternally expresses. The acknowledgment of Love's allness annihilates the belief in evil's reality and thus destroys sin, sickness, lack—all inharmony. As we become conscious of good, we lose the sense of evil. In our true selfhood we are not imperfect mortals. Man's true being is the manifestation of Love, Soul; his only life the expression of Life; his only activity the reflecting of Love.

When asked to help someone who was suffering from a painful physical condition, a student of Christian Science mentally refuted the testimony of the material senses, which she recognized as false and illusory, and confidently affirmed the spiritual perfection of man, Love's likeness. The angelic message came to her thought that since God did not know this particular condition, His child certainly could not know it. She acknowledged that the real man is eternally God's perfect expression, reflecting Him completely, just as a reflection in a mirror reflects in detail the person before the mirror; that whatever is not in the original cannot be found in the image or reflection. This spiritualized thinking silenced the lie of mortal sense, and the truth was manifested in the healing of the discordant condition.

Christian Science teaches its students to heal as Jesus healed, by giving them a practical understanding of God and His immutable idea, man. To individualize spiritual healing power requires absolute reliance on Spirit as All-in-all, and the radical rejection of all error as unreal. Every mesmeric suggestion of evil should be challenged—and destroyed. Thus alone can we glorify God.

In all Love's creation there is no disease or inharmony. God made all that was made, and His creation is perfect, whole, beautiful. How could it be otherwise, since it expresses Him completely? It is God's will that all His children should be happy and free and healthy. That is His will for all. Now, today, we need to deny the existence of evil, affirm the presence of good, and let His will be done. Proportionately as we come into harmony with Love's law by the spiritualization of thought do we experience harmony.

The glorious opportunity to obey the Master's command is available to all. Christian Science makes it very clear that neither medicine nor human will can heal disease. God, Truth, alone heals. Therefore, healing ability is found in the individual conscious reflection of Lovelike qualities, in gratitude, joy, kindness, wisdom, patience, in spiritual discernment, which distinguishes between the real and the unreal.

The emblem found on all Mrs. Eddy's authorized writings consists of the cross and crown, surrounded by a double circle containing the Master's command to heal. Christian Scientists throughout the world deem it an individual responsibility and privilege to obey this command to heal the sick. Jesus overruled the belief in disease; he proved it absolutely powerless. And he expected his followers to emulate his example, for he said (John 14:12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do."**

Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, pp. 494, 495): **"Our Master cast out devils (evils) and healed the sick. It should be said of his followers also, that they cast fear and all evil out of themselves and others and heal the sick. God will heal the sick through man, whenever man is governed by God."** All things are possible to man as God's reflection because of his eternal at-one-ment with the source of all power, divine Love. Harmony supplants discord and disease as one steadfastly clings to the spiritual truths of being and understandingly affirms man's oneness with God, immortal good. Jesus' followers will prove what he proved—that sin and pain and death are nought—when they learn to pray as Jesus prayed and to love as he loved. Only thus can they emulate the healing works of their beloved Master.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Sub-zero Night

Siding nails in the old house crack
In protest at the cold.
A creaking branch on the elm tree
Thumps the roof.
Dry snow squeaks harshly
Under every hurrying foot.
Eerily a locomotive whistle, frozen,
Splits the air,
Clear—queer.
In the still whiteness
Each sound is magnified
By the frigid atmosphere.

ELOISE WADE HACKETT

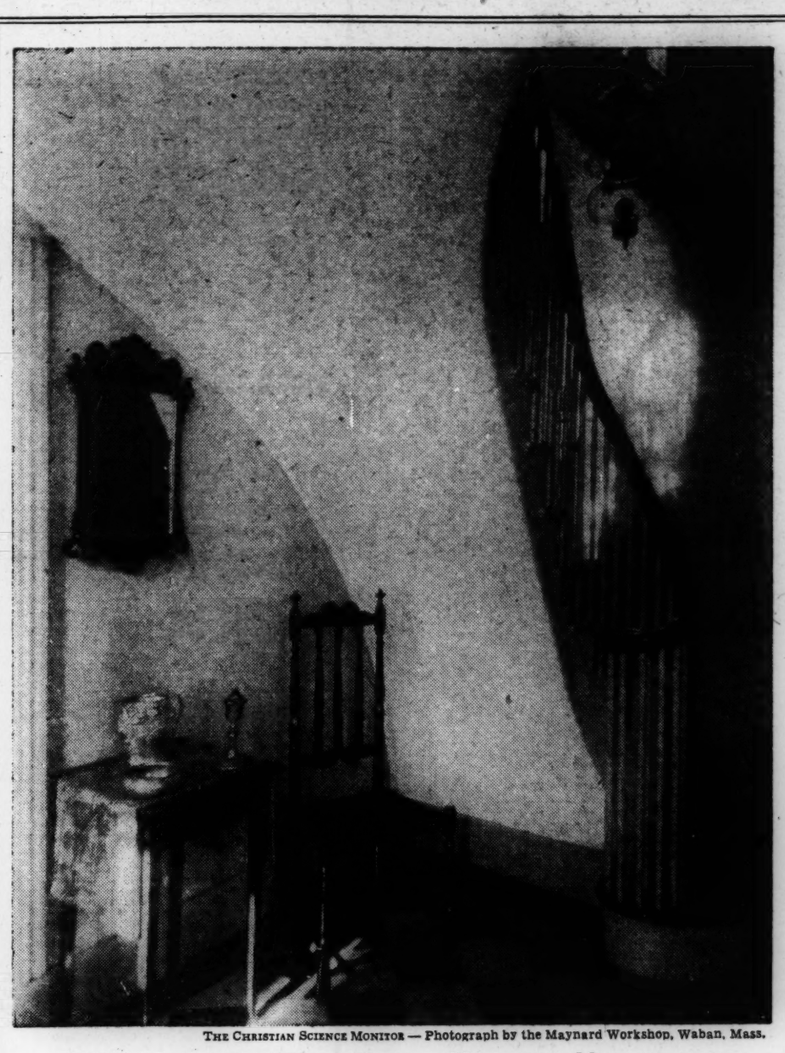
Challenge to American Character

ARCHITECTURE, AS we must conceive it in the twentieth century, is more than a matter of building this or that beautiful building: it is a matter of ordering, of harmonizing, of perfecting the entire structure of our civilization. If we begin with the individual building, we must end with the community design: if we begin with the organization of the region and the city, we must end by bringing the humblest house up to a good common standard—and if the individual worker's income will not enable him to rent or buy such a house, that is a sure sign that there is inefficiency or injustice—or a combination of inefficiency and injustice—in the economic system under which he works. . . .

Our great task today is to educate people who can face the problem of form and design, not as an isolated esthetic problem, not as an isolated technical problem, but as a fundamental all-round problem in living. . . .

We must treat architecture, not as the luxurious art of the rich and powerful, but as the fundamental expression of a democratic society: the embodiment of human order, human purpose, human design. Architecture must become primarily a public service, and our architects must become public servants, imaginatively interpreting and embodying the needs of our democracy. . . .

I would remind you, as a motto for our country in the days to come, of the words that Thomas Jefferson wrote to his daughter Martha, in 1787. "We are always," Jefferson wrote, "equal to what we undertake with resolution. . . . It is part of the American character to consider nothing as desperate." A democracy that takes those words to heart will have a solid foundation for both its life and its architecture.—From "The South in Architecture," by LEWIS MUMFORD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass.

THE HALL OF THE JOHN HOOPER HOUSE IN MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS

THIS SIMPLE, beautiful stairway is in the hall of a house built by John Hooper of Marblehead, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Hoopers were a family of consequence in Marblehead, having settled there before 1665. The better-known and more pretentious "King" Hooper house was built by Robert Hooper in 1745. They were all substantial merchants, whose ships traded in European ports and the West Indies.

John was the president of the Marblehead bank and in its counting room he trained his son Samuel, born in this house in 1808. Samuel was later to serve his country in Congress from 1861 until 1875, doing significant work in the establishment of the national banking system. Thus, two generations, for whom this serene house was home, were important factors in the turmoil of development succeeding revolutionary days and in the no-less troubled days after the Civil War.

Des Meisters Gebot

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS heilte Krankheit, zerstörte Sünde und den Glauben an den Tod, weil er erkannte, daß es, weil Gott, das Gute, die Allmacht ist, keine materielle Macht gibt, die einen in Knechtschaft halten kann. Der Wegweiser kannte und bewies die unendliche Macht der Wahrheit, die der Mensch immerdar widerspiegelt. Er bewies, daß der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis gemachte Mensch ewig gesund, beständig kräftig und unaufhörlich tätig ist. Heute können seine Nachfolger diese geistigen Wahrheiten durch andächtige Erkenntnis des wahren Standes des Menschen, der vollkommenen Schöpfung oder Kundwerdung Gottes, beweisen, wie Jesus es sie lehrte. Laßt uns des Meisters eindringliches Gebot sorgfältig beachten (Matth. 10, 8): „Macht die Kranken gesund, reinigt die Aussätzigen, weckt die Toten auf, treibt die Teufel aus"!

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 147): „Unser Meister heilte die Kranken, übte das christliche Heilen aus und lehrte seine Schüler die Allgemeinheiten von dessen göttlichem Prinzip; aber er hinterließ keine bestimmte Regel für den Beweis dieses Prinzips, welches Krankheit heilt und verhütet. Diese Regel zu entdecken, blieb der Christlichen Wissenschaft vorbehalten. Eine reine Neigung drückt sich in Güte aus; aber die Wissenschaft allein enthüllt das göttliche Prinzip der Güte und beweist dessen Regeln".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Gesundheit von der Materie unabhängig ist; daß es in Wirklichkeit keine Materie gibt. Gesundheit ist vielmehr eine geistige Eigenschaft der Liebe, des Lebens, des Gemüts, die der Mensch ewig ausdrückt. Die Anerkennung der Allheit der Liebe vernichtet den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und zerstört so Sünde, Krankheit, Mangel—alle Disharmonie. Wenn wir uns des Guten bewußt werden, verlieren wir den Sinn des Bösen. In unserer wahren Selbstheit sind wir keine unvollkommenen Sterblichen. Des Menschen wahres Sein ist die Kundwerdung der Liebe, der Seele. Sein einziges Leben ist der Ausdruck des Lebens, seine einzige Tätigkeit das Widerspiegeln der Liebe.

Als eine Christliche Wissenschafterin gebeten wurde, einem an einem schmerzhaften körperlichen Zustande Leidenden zu helfen, widerlegte sie mental das Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne, das sie als falsch und trügerisch erkannte, und bejahte vertrauensvoll die geistige Vollkommenheit des Menschen, des Gleichnisses der Liebe. In ihr Denken kam die Engelsbotschaft, daß, da Gott diesen Zustand nicht kannte, Sein Kind ihn gewiß auch nicht kennen konnte. Sie anerkannte, daß der wirkliche Mensch ewig Gottes vollkommener Ausdruck ist und Ihn gerade so vollkommen widerspiegelt, wie eine Widerspiegelung in einem Spiegel jede Einzelheit der Person vor dem Spiegel widerspiegelt; daß alles, was nicht im Original ist, nicht im Bild oder in der Widerspiegelung sein kann. Dieses vergeistigte Denken brachte die Lüge des sterblichen Sinnes zum Schweigen, und die Wahrheit wurde in der Heilung des unharmonischen Zustandes bekundet.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt ihre Schüler heilen, wie Jesus heilte, indem sie ihnen ein praktisches Verständnis Gottes und Seiner unwandelbaren Idee, des Menschen, gibt. Sich die geistige heilende Kraft zu eigen machen, erfordert unbedingten Verlaß auf den Geist als das All-in-allem und gründliches Verwerfen alles Irrtums als unwirklich. Jede mesmerische Einflüsterung des Bösen sollte herausgefordert und zerstört werden. Nur so können wir Gott verherrlichen.

In der ganzen Schöpfung der Liebe gibt es nirgends eine Krankheit oder Disharmonie. Gott machte alles, was gemacht ist, und Seine Schöpfung ist vollkommen, vollständig, schön. Wie könnte sie anders sein, da sie Ihn vollständig ausdrückt? Gott will, daß alle Seine Kinder glücklich und frei und gesund sind. Das will er für alle. Nun müssen wir heute die Existenz des Bösen verneinen, die Gegenwart des Guten bejahen und Seinen Willen geschehen lassen. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir durch Vergeistigung des Denkens mit dem Gesetz der Liebe in Übereinstimmung kommen, erfahren wir Harmonie.

Die herrliche Gelegenheit, des Meisters Gebot zu halten, bietet sich allen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht sehr klar, daß weder Arznei noch menschlicher Wille Krankheit heilen kann. Gott, die Wahrheit, allein heilt. Daher ist die Fähigkeit zu heilen in des einzelnen bewußter Widerspiegelung der Eigenschaften der Liebe zu finden: in Dankbarkeit, Freude, Freundlichkeit, Weisheit, Geduld, in geistiger Wahrnehmung, die zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen unterscheidet.

Das auf allen genehmigten Schriften Mrs. Eddys befindliche Sinnbild besteht aus dem Kreuz und der Krone, die von zwei konzentrischen Kreisen umgeben sind, zwischen denen des Meisters Gebot zu heilen steht. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt betrachten es als persönliche Verantwortung und als Vorrecht, dem Gebot, die Kranken zu heilen, nachzukommen. Jesus verwarf den Glauben an Krankheit. Er bewies, daß sie unbedingt machtlos ist. Und er erwartete, daß seine Nachfolger seinem Beispiel nacheifern; denn er sagte (Joh. 14, 12): „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue, und wird größere als diese tun".

Mrs. Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 494, 495): „Unser Meister trieb die Teufel (die Übel) aus und heilte die Kranken. Es sollte auch von seinen Nachfolgern gesagt werden, daß sie Furcht und alle Übel aus sich und anderen austreiben und die Kranken heilen. Gott wird die Kranken durch den Menschen heilen, wenn der Mensch von Gott regiert wird". Als Gottes Widerspiegelung ist dem Menschen alles möglich, weil er mit der Quelle aller Macht, der göttlichen Liebe, ewig eins ist. Harmonie verdrängt Disharmonie und Krankheit, wenn man an den geistigen Wahrheiten des Seins unerschütterlich festhält und des Menschen Einheit mit Gott, dem unsterblichen Guten, verständnisvoll bejaht. Jesu Nachfolger werden beweisen, was er bewies—daß Sünde, Schmerzen und Tod nichts sind—wenn sie beten lernen, wie Jesus betete, und lieben lernen, wie er liebte. Nur so können sie den heilenden Werken ihres geliebten Meisters nacheifern.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Cat by the Fire

Curling beside the fire she is immense
In drowsy dignity, in elegance,
Disdainfully permitting warmth to thaw
A patronizingly extended paw,
And when a pine knot splinters, her surprise
Is part reproof; it should apologize
For so disturbing her in reverie.
She stretches out again, voluptuously
Widens her small pink mouth, and yawning deep
Closes her topaz eyes and falls asleep.

KATHRYN CRAVENS

What Really Is in a Name?

IT IS ONE of the major social errors, so we have been taught, to call a person "out of his name." In case one forgets Mr. Smith's name, it is far less a slip to beat about the bush and fall back on "you" than to call him Mr. Jones. His name is more than merely his identification. Though he might be but one of a hundred John Smiths in the telephone directory, he does not wish to be called by any other name, however ornamental.

"Don't you know who I am?" is his instant, inner reaction. He may even say so aloud. It is not wholly that he feels offended; but rather that he is for the moment lost, unsure of the impression he makes on others, a boat that has lost or slipped its moorings. Even a stray dog perks up if, by chance, you speak his right name.

Perhaps that is the chief reason why mankind instinctively revolts against being known by numbers. "He is only a number now," are sad words. We cannot even let our animals go unnamed, but find something to call them by as soon as they come to us. To be sure, it may not be the name our cat or dog had in his former home, but it is his now; and, whether he changes with his new name, or remembers his old one, we cannot tell.

There was a man—a true cat-lover, too—who called his pet simply, baldly, "Cat." I marveled at it until I saw her and found the name supremely apt; for she was the embodiment of cathood, slim and sleek and Egyptian, cat incarnate. So the name her master gave her, collective and generic though it seemed to be, marked her particular attribute. It set her apart, as all names do, but not often as appropriately.

I have wondered, then, if a man or a woman would have the same personal identity under another name. Was not the difference between Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll due, actually, to the two names?

Of course, women change their names without an appreciable shift of personality—though I don't doubt that many women expect to put on perfection with the wedding ring! More rarely a man changes his name, for family reasons, for an inheritance, or to make his name simpler of spelling or of pronunciation in a new land. Possibly a writer who has become famous under a pseudonym thinks of himself, in time, as the public does. I suspect that Samuel Clemens was Mark Twain even to himself. In such cases, the distinction between identity and selfhood becomes evident.

In the beginning of surnames, they meant something. A man called Smith was really a smith; one called Black was a person of swarthy complexion. Now the Smiths are of all trades and professions, and the Blacks may as likely be blond as brunette.

"What's in a name?" James Joyce once applied Shakespeare's query to Shakespeare himself and found that the poet cherished his own name, tucking a Will into his plays in an occasional insignificant role, a super or a clown, "as a painter of old Italy set his face in a corner of his canvas." He thought it a fair name and dear, presided over by a star. It was his.

What is in a name? In a measure, even a man's ego. I suppose that is why it is upsetting to be addressed by some other name. For an instant, one's identity seems scattered; it is necessary to bring the pieces back and put them together again.

This is certainly true of mature persons. Children are different. Most of them have a period of giving themselves other Christian names secretly, or trying to do it publicly, and being habitually dissatisfied with the name bestowed on them by their parents, especially if it is ornamental. So that, when Merle or Delancy goes away to school, he may startle his parents by assuming the plain George or Henry that he inherited from his grandfather. Then, grown older, the same boy may revert to the more distinctive name when he has learned the value of a striking signature.

Some men are known by two different Christian names as long as they live, like one who is Alfred to his business associates and Franklyn at home; or one whose two names are indicative of a line drawn straight down between his blood-relations and his in-laws. Have these men divided personalities, I wonder, being one kind of being to one group, another kind to the other group? Did William—Willy—Billy—Bill have a quadrilateral self, or only four exteriors?

It seems better not to be divided, but to be I, John Smith, myself and no other. In my name is the sign of this John-Smithness in all its component elements, which has not its counterpart anywhere in all the world, nor has had, nor ever will—at least, as one scholar has reckoned—until there shall have been three hundred quadrillion of us. Do not, begs John Smith, call me by any other name.

"If his name be George, I'll call him Peter," said an arrogant newmade knight in Shakespeare's "King John"; but, when we ordinary folk miscall a person's name, it is not out of arrogance, but from sheer forgetfulness or confusion. There is nothing for us to do, if we find ourselves falling into such mistakes, but to practice aids to memory; and, if these fail us, to run as fast and as far as we can.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Two Antiquaries

WE HAVE HERE in conjunction the Honourable Horace Walpole and the Reverend William Cole. But they were two very different people. Cole, it is true, had been at Eton with Horace, where he was called by the famous Walpole group "Tozhy," but he was not a member of that group, and socially he was greatly Walpole's inferior. His father was a farmer, Horace's father was a Prime Minister. Cole's niece was the daughter of a cheesemonger; Horace's niece married a Prince of the Blood Royal. But Cole was a man of solid good sense who made no bones of this disparity, and, after leaving Eton and Cambridge, he had become, in his quiet frequently flooded parsonage, one of the first antiquaries of the time. It was this common passion that brought the two friends together again.

For some reason, obscurely hidden in the psychology of the human race, the middle years of that eighteenth century which seems now a haven of bright calm and secure civilization, affected some who actually lived in it with a longing to escape—from its politics, from its wars, from its follies, from its drabness and its dullness, to the superior charms of the Middle Ages. "I . . . hope," wrote Cole in 1765, "by the latter end of the week to be among my admired friends of the twelfth or thirteenth century. Indeed you judge very right concerning my indifference about what is going forward in the world, where I live in it as though I was no way concerned about it except in paying, with my contemporaries, the usual taxes and impositions.". . .

The hundred and fourteen folio volumes left by him to the British Museum testify to his professional industry. And it was precisely that quality—his professional industry—that brought the two so dissimilar men together. For Horace Walpole was by temperament an amateur. He was not, Cole admitted, "a true, genuine antiquary"; nor did he think himself one. "Then I have a wicked quality in an antiquary, nay one that annihilates the essence; that is, I cannot bring myself to a habit of minute accuracy about very indifferent points," Horace admitted. ". . . I bequeath free leave of correction to the microscopic intellects of my continuators." But he had what Cole lacked—imagination, taste, style, in addition to a passion for the romantic past, so long as that romantic past was also a civilized past, for mere "bumps in the ground" or "barrows and tumuli and Roman camps" bored him to death. Above all, he had a purse long enough to give visible and tangible expression—in prints, in gates, in Gothic temples, in bowers, in old manuscripts, in a thousand gimcracks and "brittle transitory relics" to the smouldering and inarticulate passion that drove the professional antiquary to delve like some indefatigable mole underground in the darkness of the past.—From "The Death of the Moth, and Other Essays," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Words After Snow

This quiet valley,
Shaped to the sloping need
Of the hill,
Lies radiant in white
After snows
Which fell through the night—
Covering the warm seed
Waiting in earth
Through the still
Region of winter.
Yet in this silence
The believing heart knows
The age-old promise of words
Which foretell
The season to come—
When branches will stir
With nesting of birds,
When hyacinth and harebell
Will bloom once again—
And the brave, blue delphinium.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Report to Commons on War Plans

British Prime Minister tells of conference with Roosevelt at Casablanca—Says fight against U-boats No. 1 task of Allies—Pledges further aid to Russia and attack on all fronts.

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The text of the major portion of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement to the House of Commons, dealing with the plans formulated at Casablanca, follows:

"The dominating aim which we set before ourselves in the conference at Casablanca was to engage the enemy's forces on land, sea, and air on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment.

"The importance of coming to ever-closer grips with the enemy and intensifying the struggle outweighed a number of other considerations which ordinarily would be decisive in themselves.

"We have to make the enemy burn and bleed in every way that is physically and reasonably possible, in the same way as he has been made to burn and bleed along the vast Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea.

"But it is not as simple as it sounds.

"Great Britain and the United States were formerly peaceful countries—ill-armed, unprepared. They are now warrior nations, walking in fear of the Lord, very heavily armed and with an increasingly clear view of their salvation.

"They are actually possessed of very powerful, growing forces with great masses of munitions coming along. The problem is to bring these forces into action.

"The United States has vast oceans to cross in order to close with her enemy. We also have seas and oceans to cross in the first instance, and then for the both of us there is the daring, complicated enterprise of landing on defended coasts and also building up of all supplies and communications necessary for vigorous campaigning once a landing has been made.

"It is because of this that the U-boat warfare takes first place in our thoughts. There is no need to exaggerate the danger of U-boats or to worry our seamen by harping upon it unduly, because the British and American Governments have known for some time past that there were these U-boats about and have given the task of overcoming them the first priority in all their plans.

"This was reaffirmed most explicitly by the combined staffs at Casablanca.

"The losses we suffer at sea are very heavy and they hamper us and delay our operations, they prevent us coming into action at our full strength, and thus they prolong the war, with its certain waste and loss and all its unknowable hazards.

"Progress is being made in the war against U-boats.

"We are holding our own and more than holding our own.

"Before the United States came into the war, we made our calculations on the basis of British building, which was guaranteed, and Lease-Lend, which assured a steady and modern improvement in our position by the end of 1943. On a very high scale of losses, there never was a moment in which we did not see our way through provided that what the United States promised us was made good.

"Since then, various things have happened. The United States entered the war and their shipbuilding has been stepped up to the present prodigious levels amounting to 1943 to over 13,000,000 gross tons, in American nomenclature 18,000,000 or 19,000,000 deadweight tons.

U. S.-British Tonnage

"When the United States entered the war, she brought with her a mercantile marine, American and American-controlled, of perhaps 10,000,000 gross tons as compared with our then existing tonnage, British and British-controlled, of about—I am purposely not being precise—twice as much.

"On the other hand, the two powers had more routes to guard and more jobs, and they therefore of course presented more numerous targets to U-boats. Very serious depredations were committed by U-boats on the East Coast of America until a convoy system was put into proper order by the exertions of Admiral King.

"Heavy losses in the Far East were also incurred at the outset of the war against Japan, when the Japanese pounced upon large quantities of British and United States shipping there.

"The greatest operation of landing in North Africa and maintaining armies ashore naturally exposed the Anglo-American fleets to further losses, although there is compensation for that to which I shall refer later. And Arctic convoys to Russia have also imposed a heavy toll.

"The main part of both those operational losses fell upon the British. In all these circumstances, it was inevitable that joint American-British losses in the past 15 months should exceed the limits for which we British ourselves alone in the days when we were alone had budgeted.

"However, when vast expansion in the United States shipbuilding is added to the credit side, our position is very definitely improved.

"It is my opinion that it is desirable to leave the enemy guessing at real figures; to let him be the victim of his own lies, and to deprive him of every means of checking exaggerations of his U-boat captains or of associating particular losses with particular forms and occasions of attack.

"I, therefore, do not propose to give any exact figure. This, however, I may say: that in the last six months, which included some of those heavy operations which I have mentioned, Anglo-American and important Canadian new building taken together exceed all of the losses of the United Nations by 1,250,000 tons.

"That is to say, our joint fleet is 1,250,000 tons bigger today than it was six months ago. It is not much, but it is something and something very important.

"But that statement by no means does justice to the achievements of the two countries because of the great American flow of shipbuilding which is leaping up month by month. Losses of the last two months are the lowest sustained for over a year.

"The number of U-boats are increasing, but so are their losses. And so also are our means of attacking them and protecting convoys.

"It is, however, a horrible thing to plan ahead in our building on the basis of losing hundreds of thousands of tons a month even if you can show a favorable balance at the end of the year. Waste of precious cargoes, desturcttion of so many noble ships, and the loss of heroic crews all combine to constitute a repulsive and somber panorama.

"We cannot possibly rest content with losses on this scale, even though they are outweighed by new building.

"Even though they are not for that reason mortal in their character, nothing is more clearly proved than that well-escorted convoys, especially when protected by long-distance aircraft, beat the U-boat.

"I don't say they are complete protection, but they are enormous mitigation.

"We have had hardly any losses at sea in our heavily escorted troop convoys.

"Out of about 3,000,000 soldiers who have been moved under protection of the British Navy—about the world, to and fro across the seas and oceans—only 1,358 have been killed or drowned, including missing. That is about 2,201 to 1 against being drowned if you travel in British troop convoy this war.

"Even if U-boats increase in numbers, there is no doubt that superior proportionate increases in naval and air escort would be the remedy. A ship not sunk is better than a new ship built.

"Therefore, in order to reduce waste in merchant ship convoys, we have decided, by successive steps during the last six months, to throw emphasis rather more on production of escort vessels, even though it means some impingement on new building. Very great numbers of escort vessels are being constructed in Britain and the United States. They are equipped with every new device of anti-U-boat warfare, in all the latest refinements.

"We pool our resources with the United States and we have been promised—and this promise is being executed in due course—our fair allocation of American-built escort vessels. There is another point. Everyone sees how much better it is to have fast ships than slow. This is also true of race horses, as the noble lady [Lady Astor] was so well aware in her unregenerate days.

Faster Ships Chosen

"However, speed is a costly luxury. The most careful calculations are made and are repeatedly revised. As between having fewer faster ships or more slow ones, the choice is not entirely a free one. The moment you come into the sphere of fast ships, engine competition enters a new phase. It starts with escort vessels and extends in other directions; also in materials for a higher-speed engine. There come other extremely intricate complications. I should strongly advise the House to have confidence in the very capable people who, with full knowledge of the facts, are working day in and day out on all of these aspects.

"I can assure the House they would be delighted to have any additional fast ships, even at some loss of aggregate tonnage, providing they could be assured the engines would not clash with other even more urgent needs. In all these matters, I would like the House to realize that we don't aim at the maximum. We aim at the optimum, which is not quite the same thing in many ways.

"On the offensive side in U-boat warfare, the rate of killing of U-boats has steadily improved. From January to October, 1942, inclusive, the rate of sinking was certain and probably was the best we had seen so far this year.

"But from November to the present date, the three-months rate has improved more than half as much again. At the same time, the destructive powers of the U-boat has undergone steady dimunition since the beginning of the war. In the first year, each operational U-boat at work accounted for an average of 19 ships, in the second year an average of 12, and the third year, an average of 7½. These figures, I think, are in themselves a tribute to the Admiralty and all others concerned.

"It is quite true that at the present time we are making inroads upon the reserves of food and raw materials which we prudently built up in the earlier years of the war. We are doing this for the sake of the military operations in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. And we are doing it for the sake of Russian convoys and for the sake of giving aid in food and supplies to India, Persia, and other Middle Eastern countries. We are doing this on the faith of President Roosevelt's promise to me of large allocations of shipping coming to us as floods of American new building come upon the seas.

"Risks have to be run, but I can assure the House that these needs are not left to chance or to sudden belated and panic spurts. Provided the present intense efforts are kept up here and in the United States, and as anti-U-boat warfare continues to hold first place in our thoughts and energies, I take responsibility for assuring the House—and I have not misled them so far—that we shall be definitely better off as far as shipping is concened at the end of 1943 than we are now.

"While it is imprudent to try and peer so far ahead, all tendencies show that unless something entirely new and unexpected happens in this well-explored field, we shall be still better off by the end of 1944, assuming that the war continues until then.

"It may be disappointing to Herr Hitler to learn that we are on a rising tide of tonnage and not upon an ebb of shrinkage, but it is the governing fact of the situation. Therefore, let everyone engaged in this sphere of operations bend to his or her task and try to keep the losses down and the launchings up.

"Let them do this not under the spur of fear or gloom or patriotic jitters, but in sure exhilarating and consciousness of the gigantic task which is forging steadily forward to the successful accomplishment. The more sinkings are reduced, the more vehement our Anglo-American war efforts can be. The margin of improving and widening means power to strike heavier blows against the enemy. The greater the weight we can take off Russia and how quickly the war will end all depends upon the margin of new building and forging ahead over losses which are, although improving, still lamentable and a grievous fact to meditate upon.

"Meanwhile, let the enemy, if he will, nurse his vain hopes of averting his doom by U-boat warfare.

"He cannot avert it, but he may delay it, and it is for us to shorten that delay by every conceivable effort. It was only after full, cold-sober and mature consideration of all these facts on which our lives and liberties would certainly depend that the President, with my full concurrence as an agent of the War Cabinet, decided that the note of the Casablanca conference should be the unconditional surrender of all our foes.

"Our inflexible insistence upon an unconditional surrender does not mean we shall stain our victorious arms by any wrong and cruel treatment of whole populations. But justice must be done upon the wicked and the guilty, and within her appropriate bounds, justice must be stern and implacable. No vestige of Nazi or Fascist power or of the Japanese war-plotting machine will be left by us when the work is done, as done it certainly will be.

"That disposes, I think, of two important features of the Casablanca conference: First, recognition that defeat of the U-boat and improvement of the margin of shipbuilding resources is a prelude to all effective aggressive operations; and secondly, after considering all those facts, the statement which the President wished to be made on the subject of unconditional surrender.

"But the Casablanca Conference was, in my not inconsiderable experience of these events, in various ways unparalleled.

"There has not been in all inter-Allied conferences I have known anything like prolonged professional examination of the whole scene of the world war in its military armament production and economic aspect.

"This examination was conducted during one whole day and far into the night by military, naval and air experts, sitting alone and without political influence being placed upon them although general guide has been given by the President and myself.

"They were sitting alone talking these matters out as experts and professionals. Some conferences in the last war lasted one or two days but this was eleven days. There they were, and I think I can speak of the advice and decisions taken as being based upon professional information and advice in its integrity. There never has been anything like that. When you have half a dozen important theaters of war open in various parts of the globe there are bound to be divergencies of views when the problem is studied from different angles.

Divergent Views

"There have been many divergencies of views before we came together and it is for that reason I pressed for many months a meeting of as many of our great Allies as possible. These divercengies are on emphasis and priority rather than principle. They can only be removed by prolonged association of consenting and instructed minds.

"Human judgment is fallible. We may have taken decisions which may prove to be less good than we hope but at any rate anything is better than not having a plan. You must be able to answer all questions in these matters of war, to have a plain answer to the question what is your plan, but it does not follow that you would always be giving that answer.

"We have now a complete plan of action which comprises apportionment of forces as well as their direction and this plan we are going to carry out according to our policy during next nine months, before the end of which we will make efforts to meet again.

"I feel justified in asking this House to believe that their business is being conducted according to a definite design and, although there will be disappointments and failures, serious failures and frustrations, there is no drifting or indecision, no inability to form a scheme, no waiting for something to turn up.

"For good or ill, we know our minds and we have the united advice of our experts and there is nothing now but to work out the plans in detail and put them into execution. Ane after other, I believe it was Bismarck who said—I have not been able to verify it, but I expect I shall find out now—in the closing years of his life that the dominating factor in the modern world was that the people of Britain and the United States spoke the same language. If so, it was a much more sensible remark than those from some others who have held high office in Germany. Certainly British and American experts and their political chiefs gain enormous advantage by the fact that they can interchange thoughts so easily, so freely, and so frequently by the common medium of speech.

Regret Stalin Not Present

"This, however, did not in any way diminish our great regret that Premier Stalin and some of his distinguished generals could not be with us. The President, in spite of the physical disabilities which he so heroically surmounts, was willing to go as far as Khartoum in the hope that we could have had a tripartite meeting. Stalin is, however, supreme director of the vast Russian offensive which was already then in full swing and which is still rolling remorselessly and triumphantly forward.

"He could not leave his post, as he told us, even for a single day. But I can assure the House that, although he was absent, our duty to aid to the utmost in our power the magnificent, tremendous effort of Russia and to try to draw the enemy and the enemy air force from the Russian front was accepted as the first of our objectives once the problems of the U-boat war had been met in such a way as to enable us to act aggressively.

"We made no secret of the fact that British and American strategists and leaders are unanimous in adhering to their decision of a year ago, namely, that the defeat of Hitler and the breaking of German power must have priority over the decisive phase of the war against Japan.

"Two months ago, I indicated that defeat of the enemy in Europe may be achieved before victory is won with Japan, and I made it clear that, in that event, all forces of the British Empire—land, sea, and air—will be moved to the Far Eastern area with the greatest possible speed and that Britain will continue the war by the side of the United States with the utmost vigor until unconditional surrender is enforced upon Japan.

"With the authority of the War Cabinet, I renewed this declaration at our conference at Casablanca. I offered to make it in any form which might be desired, even embodying it in a special treaty if that were thought advantageous. The President, however, said that the word of Britain was quite enough for him.

"We have already bound ourselves, along with other united nations, to go on together to the end, however long it may take or however grievous the cost may be.

"I think it therefore only necessary to mention the matter to the House and give them an opportunity of registering their general assent to that obvious declaration.

"We may now congratulate our American Allies upon the decisive victory at Guadalcanal, upon the taking of which the Japanese expended a serious part of their limited strength and largely irreplaceable equipment. We must also express our admiration for hard-won successes of the Australian and American forces who, under the brilliant commander General MacArthur, have taken Buna, in New Guinea, and slaughtered the last of its defenders.

"Ingenious use of aircraft to solve intricate tactical problems by transport of reinforcements, supplies, and munitions, including field guns, is a prominent feature of MacArthur's generalship and should be carefully studied by all concerned in the technical conduct of the war.

"In the meantime, while Hitler is being destroyed in Europe, every endeavor will be made to keep Japan thoroughly occupied and force her to exhaust and expend her material strength against far superior Allied, and above all American, forces.

"This war in the Pacific, although fought by both sides with comparatively small forces at the end of enormous distances, has already engaged a great part of the American resources employed oversea, as well as those of Australia and New Zealand, and the effort of holding a dumbbell at arms length is so exhausting to both sides, and so costly, that it would be a great mistake to try to judge the war by the actual numbers who come in contact at particular points.

"It is a tremendous effort to fight 4,000, 5,000, and 6,000 miles across the ocean under these conditions, and it is the kind of effort which is most injurious to Japan, whose resources are incomparably weaker in material than those of which we dispose.

"For the time being in our war against Japan, British effort is confined to the Indian theater.

"Our Asiatic war effort is confined to operations, particularly in Burma, to open the Burma Road to give what aid can be given to the Chinese. That is a task which we have before us.

"We have been in close correspondence with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who, of course, we should have been delighted to see at our conference had it been possible for him to come.

"General Arnold, head of the United States Air Force, and Field Marshal Dill are at present in Chungking concerting what we have in mind with the Chinese generalissimo.

"We have already received from him an expression of his satisfaction about the strong additional help that will be provided for China at this stage in her long-drawn, undaunted struggle.

"The generalissimo also concurs in the plans for future action in the Far East which we have submitted to him as a result of our deliberations.

"Comment about this conference, received only a few minutes ago, declared complete accord between the three powers in their plans for co-ordination of forces and in their determination in all operations against Japan to insure continued efforts and mutual assistance.

"Discussions between MacArthur and Wavell will follow in due course.

"So much for the Casablanca decisions and their repercussions, as far as they can be made public.

"I must, however, add this: When I look at all Russia is doing and the vast achievements of the Soviet armies, I should feel myself below the level of events if I were not sure in my heart and conscience that everything in human power is being done and will be done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale.

"This the President and I urgently and specifically enjoined upon our military advisers and experts.

"In approving their schemes and allocation of forces, we asked formally for more weight to be put into attacks and more speed into their dates.

"Intense efforts are now being made on both sides of the Atlantic for this purpose.

"From the conference at Casablanca, with the full assent of the President, I flew to Cairo and then to Turkey.

Turkish Airfield Well Equipped

"I descended upon a Turkish airfield at Adana already well equipped with British Hurricane fighters manned by Turkish airmen, and out of the snow-capped Taurus Mountains there curled like an enamel caterpillar, the Presidential train bearing the head of the Turkish Republic and the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Marshal Chakmack—and party leaders—in fact the high executive of Turkey.

"I have already uttered caution against reading anything into the communiqué which has already been published of this conference.

"Do not try to read anything more than the communiqué conveys.

"It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble. On the contrary, disaster to Turkey would be disaster to Britain and all the United Nations.

"Hitherto, Turkey has maintained a solid barrier against aggression from any quarter, and by doing so even in the darkest days, she rendered us invaluable service in preventing the spreading of the war through Turkey into Persia and Iraq, and in preventing the menace to the oil fields at Abadan which are of vital consequence to the whole eastern war.

"It is of important interest to the United Nations and especially Britain that Turkey should become well armed in all the apparatus of a modern army, and her brave infantry shall not lack the essential weapons which play a decisive part on the battlefield today.

"These weapons we and the United States are now, for the first time, in a position to supply to the full capacity of Turkish railways and other communications to receive.

"We can give them as much as they are able to take, and we can give them these weapons as fast or faster than Turkish troops can be trained to use them.

"At our conference, I made no request to Turkey except to get this rearmament business thoroughly well organized, and a joint military mission is now sitting in Ankara—a British and Turkish mission—in order to press forward to the utmost development the general defense strength of Turkey, improvement in communications, and by reception of new weapons to bring its army up to the highest pitch of efficiency.

"I am sure it would not be profitable to pry more closely into this part of our affairs. Turkey is our ally. Turkey is our friend. We wish to see her territories, rights, and interests effectively preserved, and we wish to see in particular warm and friendly relations established between Turkey and our great Russian ally to the northwards, to whom we are bound by a 20-year Anglo-Russian treaty.

"Whereas a little while ago it looked to superficial observers as if Turkey might be encircled by the German advance into the Caucasus and by a German-Italian attack on Egypt on the other side, what transformation has occurred? It is interesting to see how the story unfolds, chapter by chapter, but it would be very foolish to try and skip too rapidly to the end."

Associated Press Radiophoto

It Happened in Cairo

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, wearing his "siren suit," stands between Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas (left) and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder during Mr. Churchill's visit to Cairo Feb. 2. This official British picture was radioed from Cairo to New York.

Churchill Echoes With Enemy 'Joker'

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

Near the latter part of his address, the Prime Minister's sure tongue skipped a beat.

"I have really tried to tell the House everything that I was sure the enemy did not know," he said.

When this remark was greeted with laughter, Mr. Churchill corrected himself and said:

"I have tried to tell the House everything that I am sure that the enemy knows and to tell them nothing that the enemy ought to know."

A member interrupted with the cry, "Ought not to know."

Mr. Churchill retaliated: "There was a joke in that."

Orders Fulfilled—Now Up to Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

Referring to his visit to Tripoli, Prime Minister Winston Churchill recalled the directives which he gave Gen. Sir Harold Alexander last August and said he now had received the following reply:

"'Sir, the orders you gave me on Aug. 15, 1942, have been fulfilled. The enemy, together with their impediments, have been completely eliminated from Egypt, Cirenaica, Libya, and Tripolitana. I now await your further instructions.'"

"Obviously," Mr. Churchill commented amid the laughter of the House, "we shall have to think of something else."

Intimate Message: Washington

Democratic Liberties in Africa ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

The shouting and the tumult about French Africa are beginning to quiet down, even though Generals de Gaulle and Giraud still rather pointedly agree to disagree. But the recession of the more acute phase of the controversy still leaves an unanswered question in the minds of many an American.

Why, they want to know, did American forces land in a country which had been under indirect German influence and move with such ponderous slowness towards establishment of democratic liberties?

There are a number of partial explanations Everyone knows the one about military expediency, which did justify a great deal of hesitation, particularly at the very outset. Another is the still widely unrealized fact that French Africa never enjoyed to the full the freedoms and privileges of the French Republic. Privilege, discrimination, exploitation, all flourished in the African colonies and protectorates of France under the Republic. The imposition of the Vichy regime required much less readjustment in Africa than it did in France proper—in some places almost no readjustment.

Therefore, it never has been so much a question of restoring democratic liberties as it has been of effecting new liberties for the first time.

But these answers are still only partial answers. In the eyes of most liberals in the United States and in Britain, American policy towards the "newly-liberated" French colonies reflected a wrong reluctance to carry the blessings of democracy on the banners of a democratic Army.

That there was such a reluctance is a fact. The Allied armies which landed in Africa did not go as crusaders for democracy or even for freedom. Nor did American diplomatic policy regard the expedition as an agency for spreading the blessings of democracy through Africa. It was not State Department or even White House policy to do so.

Why?

In World War I American boys went overseas to "make the world safe for democracy." Strictly speaking, that was a defensive concept. In its literal sense the phrase meant to save democracy from threats to its survival. But in the minds of many of the American boys who carried the rifles, it meant to open the way for democracy in other countries. And it did. American armies were the agencies for spreading the still revolutionary concept of democracy into areas which had never known it before.

Atlantic Charter: Not One Word About Democracy

In this war the official slogan is even less aggressive than, "to make the world safe for democracy." The Atlantic Charter says not one word about democracy. It does "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." It qualifies this by expressing the desire "to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

As far as politics are concerned the slogan this time, therefore, is simply and solely to permit different countries to run themselves in their own way. There is not an ounce of political revolutionary crusading in the statement of aims.

What has happened in Africa should be reviewed in the light of this attitude. Those who are dissatisfied with the handling of the African matter are really dissatisfied because the official American approach towards "liberated areas" is strictly the approach of "noninterference," which is in theory based on the attitude of the Atlantic Charter.

This is the State Department and the official Government attitude which, so far as present intent is concerned, will be applied to all future "liberated areas."

There is a fundamental conflict between the doctrine of "noninterference" and the concept of crusading for democracy, or even for simple liberties. America at one time tried to "export" democracy to the whole world just as Soviet Russia tried to "export" Communism. The State Department is being criticized basically for its refusal to "export" democracy to French Africa. The State Department's answer is that if we are going to object to the Russians trying to export Communism and to the Germans to export Nazism, then we should not try to export democracy.

In effect the State Department has taken it for granted that America no longer considers itself a missionary seeking to convert the whole world to democracy. Those who proselytize energetically are reluctant to join in interdenominational activities. The State Department feels that its job is to get along with other countries, such as Russia, which have rival "faiths" to export. The less proselytizing there is on all sides the easier it is for governments to get along amicably. Hence the renunciation of the proselytization attitude in American policy approach to other countries.

When they applied this to Africa, the Government did so in the form of an absolute maximum of "noninterference." They carried it to the extent of leaving in existing French hands all questions of laws and who should remain in prison, and even control over radio programs. There was literally no effort to even persuade the people away from the cult of Pétain.

That is the policy. It was so applied in Iceland. It is so applied in Australia. It is so applied in Britain. It was so applied in Africa. Wherever American troops go, the approach to existing local laws, customs, habits and form of government is one of noninterference, and complete abstention from any effort to "export" American democracy.

There was a time when America tried to export its political faith. In the early days American diplomatic officials abroad often toiled for democracy in other vineyards as assiduously as any Communist or Nazi toiled for his political faith in other soils during our times.

The question now is whether in renouncing the policy of exporting democracy the State Department is acting in accordance with American popular will, or is not.

This much we can report to you from Washington: The State Department will not assume the crusading attitude about democracy or liberties unless the public will is expressed much more urgently than it yet has been, because the State Department has long since made "noninterference" the cornerstone of its attitude to other countries. It will take a political upheaval of some dimensions to change that fact.

"A Native Returns"

The fourth and last of Alexander H. Williams' series of articles on Texas which has been running in "The Country Speaks" column on this page will be published tomorrow.

Stalin Indorsed African Move

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Speaking of the North African campaign, during the latter portion of his address, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in part:

"The descent upon North Africa by British and American forces will, I believe, be judged in the words which Premier Stalin used to me when I told him about it in August last.

"He said it was militarily correct.

"It certainly has altered the strategic axis of the war. By this very large-scale maneuver, thought by many experts to be most hazardous, we recovered the initiative in the West, and at a comparatively small cost of life and at less loss in shipping than fell into our hands.

"Nearly 500,000 men have been landed successfully and safely in Northwest Africa and this force is now under the control of the United States.

"We agreed with the President many months ago that this should be an American enterprise and I have accepted, with the approval of the war cabinet, the position of his lieutenant.

"Amercians attach the greatest importance to unity of command between the Allies and control over all three services is in the hands of one supreme commander. We willingly and freely accepted this position and we shall loyally and faithfully act up to it on all occasions and in every respect.

"Some people are busily concerned about the past records of various French functionaries whom the Americans have deemed it expedient to employ.

"For my part, I must confess I am more interested in the safety of the armies and in the success of the operations which will soon be again advancing to an important climax.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L (1.60a)	2	57½	57	57½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	48	9¼	9	9	
Addressograph (1)	4	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	6	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	47	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	34	1	1⅛	1	
Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Alleghny Lud (2e)	19	22¼	22	22¼	
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	1	149	149	149	—1
Allied Str (.15g)	25	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼ag	23	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
Alpha P C (¼g)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Amalgam Leather	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ¾
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airline (1⅓e)	12	56⅞	55½	55½	—1¼
Am Bank N (.10g)	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †120		48	48	48	
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	6	34½	34	34	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	45	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
Am Can (3)	4	79½	79	79½	
Am Can pf (7) †	10	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ¾
Am Car & Fdy 1g	14	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ½
Am C&F pf 8.29g	*25	65¾	65	65	+2.⅝
Am Ch & C (2)	17	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
Am Colortype .40e	3	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Cr S 6%pf 6†	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Am Crystal S 2½e	21	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ½
Am Encaustic Til	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distillery	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Export (2)	13	27	26	27	+1¼
Am & For Pow	36	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am&FP $6 pf¾4k	6	45	44	44¾	+ ¾
Am&FP $7pf 7/8k	7	53	52½	52⅞	+1⅜
Am & F P 2 pf	20	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	8	34	34	34	
Am Hide & Leath	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Am Home (2.40)	2	55	55	55	
Am Ice	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am International	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Am Locomotive	16	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am Loco pf (7e)	2	84	83¾	84	+ ¾
Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am M & Met(1⅓e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am News (1.80) †	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Am Pow & Lt	95	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	14	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	48	20½	20	20⅜	— ⅛
Am R & S (.15g)	61	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Roll M .20g	*32	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	230	61½	61¼	61½	+ ¼
Am Safety R (3⅓e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Am Seat (1e)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Am Ship B (3e) †	370	29⅞	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt (2)	8	40	39½	39⅞	
Am Smelt pf (7) †	60	147½	147	147½	+ ¼
Am Snuff (.60a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	17	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Am Stores ½g	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30g	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar 1½g	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	134⅞	132⅞	134⅞	+1⅞
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ¾
Am Tob B (3a)	14	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	10	139	139	139	— ½
Am Type Fdrs	11	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
Am Viscose (1½g)	16	34½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
Am Visc pf (5)	1	119	119	119	
Am Water Works	90	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	61½	61½	61½	
Am Woolen	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	61	61	61	
Am Zinc L & S	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda C (2½e)	17	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	60	26½	26¼	26¼	
Anchor Hock (1e)	1	18	18	18	
A P W Paper	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Arch-D-M (½ag)	2	37¼	37	37	
Armour III	37	4⅛	3⅞	4	
Armour III pr pf	1	53	53	53	— ¾
Armstrong C (1¼g)	2	34½	34½	34½	
Associated DG ½gg	1	7½	7½	7½	
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	30	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 1½ge	31	46⅞	46⅛	46⅜	— ½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	73½	72⅜	73⅜	
Atl Coast Line 2e	10	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
Atl G&W In (3e)	5	24	23⅜	24	+1½
Atl G&W In pf 5e	3	50	49¾	50	+1
Atlantic Refin .15g	18	22	21⅝	22	
Atlas Corp (¼g)	*57	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Atlas Powd (¾g)	2	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Atlas Tack ⅓e	4	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A †	20	34	34	34	
Aviation Co (1⅛e)	563	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Baldwin Loco (1e)	26	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Balt & Ohio	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	7	6⅞	7	
Bangor & Ar	2	7	7	7	
Bang&A pf 2½k †	20	43	42	42	—1
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Barker Bros (⅓e)	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	*8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1a	.1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Beld-Hem (.80)	.1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	8	13	12¾	13	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	11	36¾	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
Benef Ind L 1½e	4	15½	15½	15½	
Best Foods (.60)	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	7	26½	26	26	— ½
Beth Steel (1½g)	17	59¾	59	59	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	.1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Black & Deck 1.60	4	17⅜	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	4	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Bloomingde .20g †	170	10¾	10	10	— ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	14	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	45¼	45	45	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1
Bond Stores(1.60)	9	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	*14	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	29½	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅜
Bridgeport Brass 1	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	40	40	40	+1½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3				
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ½ag	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	10	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	18	4⅛	4	4	
Budd Mfg pf †	30	83	82	83	+1
Budd Wheel (1e)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	*2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+
Bulova Watch (2)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .35g	*5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	*1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	10	10¼	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g) *	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	*1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¾
Butte C&Z (¼e)	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Byers A M Co	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k †	100	75	75	75	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	5	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	13	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec (1)	15	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
Can Dr G A (.60)	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry (3) †	30	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Can Pacific	27	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Caro C&O (5) †	50	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½ge	4	29⅞	29	29¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4	4	4	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	89¾	89½	89½	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	*5	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ½
Celanese Corp (2)	6	29¼	29	29	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	30	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	2	97½	97½	97½	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Corp (1½)	12	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 5 †	10	86	86	86	+3
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
Cent Foundry .10g	60	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	10	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	230	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Champ P&F pf 6 †	50	101	101	101	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	26	37	36⅞	36⅞	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	4	9⅛	9	9	
Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	3	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	5	⅝	¾	¾	
Chi R I 6%pf	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 7%pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Co (3½e)	43	73½	72½	72¾	+ ⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
City Stores	2	4	4	4	
Clark Equip (3)	2	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	18	42¼	42	42	
Cluett Peab 2¼e	6	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	99	99	99	— ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	15	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
Collins&A pf(5) †	100	20	108	108	
Col & Sou 2pf †	120	4	4	4	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	11	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	193	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	51	50¾	51	— ¼
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	47	46	47	+2
Colum Pict (½e)	2	11⅜	11	11	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	86	86	86	+1
Coml Credit (3)	10	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	36	33¼	32⅜	33	+ ⅝
Coml Solvents .60e	72	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ¼
Com'with & South	1145	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	13	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ½
Com'with Ed .35g	16	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1a)	17	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	22	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	12	12¾	13	+ ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Cons Edison (1.60)	74	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97½	97	97½	+ ¾
Consol Film Ind	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Cons Film In pf 1e	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Cons-Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
Consol Oil (½)	37	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Consolodation Coal	31	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
Consolodation Cl pf	2	41	40½	41	
Consum Ppf 4½ †	20	96½	96½	96½	
Container Corp ¼ag	17	19	18¾	18¾	
Cont Baking ½gg	28	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Cont Can (¼g)	28	31¾	30	31¾	+1¾
Cont Diam F .65e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Cont Motors (.55e)	79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	30	29½	28⅞	29⅜	
Copperweld Stl .80	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	260	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Corn Prodcts 2.60	5	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179	179	179	+1
Coty Inc (¼e)	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Coty International	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	11	16¾	16	16⅛	
Crane cv pf 5 †	70	99	98¾	99	+1
Cream of Wh ⅜ag	5	18½	18½	18½	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	3	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Crown C&S ½e	5	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	13	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Crucible Steel (2e)	12	34⅜	34	34	— ½
Cuba RR pf	110	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	102	3¼	3	3⅛	
Curtis Pub pf	20	42	41	42	+1
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	15	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	76	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	7	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	13	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records .60a	3	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	39	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	*3	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	103⅜	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Den & R G W pf	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	13	19	18⅞	19	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	220	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Diamond M 1⅛	3	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor (1e)	27	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	5	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	12	11½	12	+ ¾
Doehler Die Cast 2	8	25¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
Dome Min (h.40g)	9	17⅜	17	17¼	
Douglas Airc (5e)	1	60½	60½	60½	
Dow Chem (3)	2	135	135	135	
Dresser Mfg (1½ge)	5	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	14	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ¼
du Pont de N 4¼e	5	146¼	145½	145½	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	
Eastern Air Lines	5	33½	33	33	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Eastman Kodak (5)	5	153	152½	152¾	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Edis Bro Strs .80a	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	4	32⅝	32½	32½	
Elec Boat (1e)	15	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	75	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	32½	31½	32	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	22	36½	35⅜	36½	+1¼
El Paso N G .2.40	4	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	1	67	67	67	
Equit Office Bldg	13	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	30	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	10	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Evans Products	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	25	24⅞	25	— ¼
Fairbanks Mor (1)	3	36	35¾	36	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	*13	24⅞	24	24¼	— ⅜
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	11	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	5	23¾	23½	23½	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	2	86¾	86¾	86¾	
Ferro Enam	3	13¾	13½	13¾	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜ag	4	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¾
Firestone T&R pf 6	*2	106	106	106	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½	5	33½	33	33	— ½
Flinkote (¼ag)	10	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	
Follansbee Stl	1	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Follans Stl pf †	50	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Foster Wheeler	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	30	18½	18½	18½	
Francisco Sugar	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20	20	20	
Gabriel Co .10g	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
Gair (Robt) (1⅛e)	120	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3e †	1	21	21	21	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	37	4¼	4	4	
Gaylord Cont ⅓aa	3	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	11	41¼	40¾	41	
Gen Baking (.15g)	87	7⅝	7½	7½	
Gen Bronze	4	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	70	80	79	79	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	64	34¾	34½	34¾	
Gen Foods (.40g)	2	37⅛	37	37	
Gen G&E A	64	2	1¾	2	
Gen Mills (4)	2	89	88¾	89	+1
Gen Motors ½gg	59	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv .20e	14	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	24	23½	24	+1
Gen Prec Eq (1)	14	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Gen Print Ink .30e	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	50	108	108	108	—1
Gen Pub Service	20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	2	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
Gen Refract 1.20e	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 1½ak †	80	66½	66	66	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	10	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	11	6¾	6½	6½	
Gimbel Bros	10	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ¼
Gildden Co (.30g)	4	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	12	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½gg	*15	27½	27¼	27¼	
Goth Hosiery ¾ae	2	4¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
Goth Hos pf (7) †	30	87	87	87	
Graham-Paige Mot	510	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
Granby C Min .60	5	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	21	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (2)	10	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	20	143¾	142¾	142¾	
Green (H L) 2a	4	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	20	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Guantan Sug pf †	570	97	93	96½	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Hack Water (1½)	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
Hall WF Print 1a	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Hamil Watch .80e	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
Harb-Walker ½ag	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ½ag	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	41	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	60	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ¾
Heime (GW) 1½ag	2	60½	60	60	—1¾
Hercules Pow 2½e	2	77	76¾	77	— ¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	104	104	104	+2
Hires (CE) (1.20)	*4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	4	30⅛	30	30	
Hollander (A) (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
Holly Sugar (1)	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
Homestake Min	8	35¼	34½	35	
Houd-Hersh B .80e	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	11	5¼	5	5⅛	
Howe Sound (3a)	3	34¾	34	34½	
Hudson & Man	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	13	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	67	6¾	6¾	6⅝	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	105	1⅛	1⅛	1	
Illinois Central	19	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	†200	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
Indian Refin	1

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
49 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93¾	93	93½
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
21 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	70	69½	70
35 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	63	63	63
23 Am&For P 5s 2030	81¾	81½	81¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104⅝	104½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108	108½
7 Am T&T 3s 86	109¼	108⅞	109¼
1 Am W D & E 6s 75	100	100	100
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 AT&SF 4s 95	115¾	115¾	115¾
9 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112¼	112½	112½
31 A C ine 1st 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
16 A C Line clt 4s 52	78½	78	78½
13 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65	65
6 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30¾	30¼	30¼
6 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¼	105	105
35 B&O 1st mtg 4s t	63¾	63	63¾
27 B&O 95 st A	37¾	37½	37⅝
37 B&O 95 st C	41	40⅞	41
17 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
30 B&O 96 st F	37¼	37	37
100 B&O cv 60 st	28	27⅞	28
83 B&O 4s 48	62¼	61¾	62⅛
48 BOPLEa&WV 4s 51st	52⅞	52½	52⅞
13 B&O S W 50 st	45¾	45¼	45¾
35 Bang & Ar cv 5½ st	65¾	65½	65½
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
10 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99½	99½	99½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45½	44⅜	45½
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	76¼	76	76
8 Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	32	32	32
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	100½	100½	100½
21 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¾	38
16 Bur C R&No 5s 34	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
11 Bush Term 5s 55	62⅜	62¼	62¼
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109⅛	109¼	109⅜
5 Can Sou 5s 62	84½	84½	84½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	114⅜	114	114
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
2 Can Pac 5s 54	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
10 Caro C&O 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Celanese 3½s 62	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	8	8	8
5 Gen of Ga cn 5s 45	27⅞	27¾	27¾
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
6 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	23	22	23
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74½	74½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	109¾	109⅝	109¾
31 Cen Pac 5s 60	39½	39⅛	39¼
43 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89	88	88¼
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
11 Cen RR NJ 5s287 Reg	22¾	22⅜	22¾
10 C&O 4½s 92	131⅛	131½	131⅛
4 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
38 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19½	19⅜	19⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
79 CB&Q 4½s 77	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
38 CB&Q gen 4s 59	90⅞	90	90⅞
54 CB&Q 4s 2010	100¼	99⅞	100¼
43 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅜	97½	97⅜
33 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36⅝	36½	36⅝
1 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	69¼	69	69¼
10 Chi I & L 5s	32	32	32
15 Chi & L 5s 66	8	8	8
218 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21⅜	21	21⅛
62 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6⅛	6	6
4 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	47¾	47⅜	47¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47¾	47⅜	47¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47½	47½	47½
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46¾	46½	46½
10 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 ChiNW 6½s 36	43½	43½	43½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	26¾	25¾
25 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	38¼	38	38
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
101 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅛	5	5
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25¾	25¾
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	38	38	38
29 CRI&P 4½s 52A	25½	24⅞	24⅞
46 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	77⅜	73¾	73¾
39 CRI&P 4s 38	39¼	39	39¼
26 CRI&P 4s 88	36¾	36⅜	36¾
42 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
1 CSL&NOMem 4s 51	57	56½	57
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	75½	75½	75½
3 ChUnSta 3¼s 53	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
8 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
6 Childs Co 5s 43	51½	49¼	51½
22 Choc Oky&G 5s 52	35¾	25⅜	35⅜
42 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51⅞	52
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74	74	74
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70	70	70
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64	63¾	64
18 Col & So 4½s 80	29	29	29
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	95¼	95¼	95¼
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	96¾	95¼	95¾
29 Columbia G 5s 1961	92⅞	92¾	92¾
1 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
61 Comwith Ed cv3½s58	112¼	112¼	112½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
21 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅞	28½	28½
4 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	28	28	28
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	32	32	32
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
197 RDel & Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59¼	59¼
10 Del P & L 4½s 71	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 D & P L 4¼s 60	27	27	27
70 D & R G 4s 36	26½	26	26½
11 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
66 D & R G West 5s 78	22¾	22	22½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 East Rv Minn 4s 48	108	108	108
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	73	73	73
29 Erie 4½s 2015	57¾	57½	57¾
38 Erie 4s 95	94¼	94	94¼
28 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24¼	23⅞	24¼
22 Fonda,J&G3-4s 82 ftd	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
16 Fonda J&G 4-5s 82 ct	6½	6¼	6½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
11 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20¼	20	20
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107¼	106⅞	107¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	100	100	100
31 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅜	105⅛	105¼
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅛	101	101
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
11 Cen RR NJ 5s287 Reg	22¾	22⅜	22¾
10 C&O 4½s 92	131⅛	131½	131⅛
4 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
38 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19½	19⅜	19⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
79 CB&Q 4½s 77	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
38 CB&Q gen 4s 59	90⅞	90	90⅞
54 CB&Q 4s 2010	100¼	99⅞	100¼
43 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅜	97½	97⅜
33 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36⅝	36½	36⅝
1 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	69¼	69	69¼
10 Chi I & L 5s	32	32	32
15 Chi & L 5s 66	8	8	8
218 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21⅜	21	21⅛
62 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6⅛	6	6
4 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	47¾	47⅜	47¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47¾	47⅜	47¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47½	47½	47½
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46¾	46½	46½
10 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 ChiNW 6½s 36	43½	43½	43½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	26¾	25¾
25 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	38¼	38	38
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
101 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅛	5	5
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25¾	25¾
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	38	38	38
29 CRI&P 4½s 52A	25½	24⅞	24⅞
46 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	77⅜	73¾	73¾
39 CRI&P 4s 38	39¼	39	39¼
26 CRI&P 4s 88	36¾	36⅜	36¾
42 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
1 CSL&NOMem 4s 51	57	56½	57
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	75½	75½	75½
3 ChUnSta 3¼s 53	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
8 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
6 Childs Co 5s 43	51½	49¼	51½
22 Choc Oky&G 5s 52	35¾	25⅜	35⅜
42 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	51⅞	52
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74	74	74
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70	70	70
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64	63¾	64
18 Col & So 4½s 80	29	29	29
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	95¼	95¼	95¼
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	96¾	95¼	95¾
29 Columbia G 5s 1961	92⅞	92¾	92¾
1 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
61 Comwith Ed cv3½s58	112¼	112¼	112½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
21 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅞	28½	28½
4 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	28	28	28
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	32	32	32
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
197 RDel & Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59¼	59¼
10 Del P & L 4½s 71	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 D & P L 4¼s 60	27	27	27
70 D & R G 4s 36	26½	26	26½
11 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
66 D & R G West 5s 78	22¾	22	22½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 East Rv Minn 4s 48	108	108	108
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	73	73	73
29 Erie 4½s 2015	57¾	57½	57¾
38 Erie 4s 95	94¼	94	94¼
28 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24¼	23⅞	24¼
22 Fonda,J&G3-4s 82 ftd	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
16 Fonda J&G 4-5s 82 ct	6½	6¼	6½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
11 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20¼	20	20
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107¼	106⅞	107¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	100	100	100
31 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅜	105⅛	105¼
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅛	101	101
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¼	80⅛	80¼
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
25 Gulf M&O 4s 75	74	74	74
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
38 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	41	40¾	41
38 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51¾	51¼	51¾
56 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24¾	24	24½
15 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
15 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	93	92⅞	93
1 Ill Cen 3½s 51 reg	91	91	91
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s 51	97½	97½	97½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	50¾	50¾	50¾
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50⅝	50¼	50¼
7 Il Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	45	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	62	62	62
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	68½	68½	68½
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50½	50¼	50¼
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45	45
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
64 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	10¾	10¾
17 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	32¼	31⅞	32¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	31¼	31¼	31¼
23 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	31	30¾	31
45 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47	46¼	46¾
9 Int Paper 6s 55	106	106	106
28 Int T&T 4½s 52	68¼	68	68⅛
10 Int T&T 5s 55	71¼	71	71
10 James F&Clea 4s 59	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
18 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	74	73¾	73¾
1 K C South 5s 50	72½	72½	72½
22 K C South 5s 50	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 K C Term 4s 60	110½	110½	101½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¼	87	87
58 L E & eWst 3s 47	101	100¾	100¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
5 Leh & N Y 4s 45	88½	88½	88¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	81½	81½	81½
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69½	69½	6½9
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67	67	67
12 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45¾	45½	45¾
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58¾	58¼	58¼
11 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	40	39½	39½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅛	36	36⅛
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅜	33¾	34
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122	122¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99⅝	99½	99½
2 Lorillard Co 5 s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	84	84
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96¼	96⅜
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104¾	104½	104½
8 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	89	88½	89
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	51⅞	51½	51½
8 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
4 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	30¼	30¼	30⅞
32 M&StL cn 5s 3/4 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 MSP&SSMar5½s 78	68	68	68
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19½	19½	19½
31 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19⅜	19¼	19¼
70 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	45	44⅜	45
116 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	24⅝	24½	24⅝
29 M-K-T 4½s 78	40¼	39¾	39⅞
99 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44½	44⅜	44¼
21 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	39	38¾	38⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	41⅜	41½	41½
48 Mo Pac 5s 77P	41¾	41¾	41¾
31 Mo Pac 5s 78G	41⅜	41½	41½
34 Mo Pac 5s 80H	41¾	41½	41½
97 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41¾	41½	41½
35 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
22 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	106⅝	106
10 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38½	38	38
13 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
24 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	40
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	72	72	72
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106	106½
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105⅝	105½	105½
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118⅛	118	118
3 NOPu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 NOrlTerm 4s 53	87	86¾	87
11 NOTex&M 5½s 54	57	56⅝	56⅝
9 NOTex&Mex 5s 56C	55	55	55
10 NY&Putnam 4s 93	45	45	45
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55⅝	55⅞
32 NYC 4½s 2013A	51⅞	51⅜	51½
32 NYC cn 4s 98	54¾	54¼	54¾
2 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
113 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73½	73	73½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79⅝
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 NYChi&StL 4½s 74A	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
48 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅜	67	67¼
3 NYConnect 3½s 65	102	102	102
1 NYLack&W 4½s 73	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
16 NYLack&W 4s 73A	67	62¾	63
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	52½	52½	52½
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39½	39½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36½	36½
12 NYNH&H 4s 57	10⅝	10¼	10¼
16 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	9	8⅞	9
60 NYO&W gen 4s 55	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	108	107⅝	108
10 NYTel 3¼s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
47 NYWchBost 4½s 46	11	11	11
1 Niagara Hu cv 5½s 50	104½	104½	104½
11 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	33	32⅞	33
4 Norf Sou 4½s 88	74¼	74½	74½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
49 Nor Pac 4s 2047	67⅜	67½	67⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57	57	57
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53⅛	53⅜
31 Nor Pac 4s 97	78½	77⅞	78½
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅞	43½	43½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	74	74	74
10 Ogden&LCh 4s 48	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	107	106¾	106⅞
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99½	99⅞
2 Pac G&E 3s 71	104½	104½	104⅝
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97½	97½	97½
19 Para Red 5s 55	103	102⅞	103
8 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108	107⅞	108
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109½	109½	109½
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65	121⅜	121⅜	121⅝
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	104?	104¾
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91⅜	91½	91½
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅞	99½	99⅞
8 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
8 Pen RR 4s 48	111⅛	110	110
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¼	92½	92¼
79 Pen RR 3⅞s 52	94½	93¾	94¼
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	48	48	48
15 Pere Marq 5s 56	79	78¾	78¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	82⅛	82¼	82⅜
15 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
14 Phila Co 4¼s 61	101	100⅞	100⅞
6 Phil El 2¾s 71	103	102⅞	103
12 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	97⅜	93¾	97⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 72	23	23	23
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8 PSS&SL 5s 75 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 PCC & St L 4½s 7	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96	96	96
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99	98⅞	99
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	58¾	58¾	58¾
14 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	92	92	92
31 Prov Sec 4s 57	9½	9½	9½
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	81¾	81½	81½
6 Readg 4½s 97 B	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 54	104¾	104¾	104K
3 Republic Stel 4½s 61	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	33	32½	33
20 RI & Cen 1st 4½s 34	24¾	24⅝	24¾
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11¼	11½	11⅜
1 StLPeo&NW5s48	46	46	46
26 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	74½	74½	74½
252 St L S F 5s 50 B	26½	26	26¼
130 St L S F 4½s 78	28	25½	25¾
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	25¼	25½	25¼
24 St L S F 4s 50 A	24	23½	23¾
26 St L S F 4s 50A ct	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 St L SW 5s 52	50¾	50¾	50⅝
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
1 St L SW 5s 89	89	89	89
24 St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	22	21⅝	21⅝
19 Schenley Dist 4s 52	105	105	105
121 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16⅞	16½	16¾
10 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Sea AL aj 5s 49	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Sea AL 4s 50 st	33¼	33⅛	33¼
21 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16¾	16⅝	16¾
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	104	104	104
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1 So Pac 4½s 68	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
15 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54½	54¼	54¼
43 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅝	55⅛	55¼
49 So Pac rfg 4s 55	80	79½	79¾
55 So Pac 3¾s 46	96	95¼	96
39 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¼	56⅞	57
11 So PacSFTer 4s 50	90¼	89⅝	90¼
2 South Ry 6½s 56	94½	94½	94½
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
26 South Ry

Venzke in Lapham 1,000 Special on B. A. A. Card

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gene Venzke, long a favorite with New England track and field fans, comes back to the Boston Garden Saturday night as a headline performer in the 54th annual B. A. A. meet. Currently employed in a war industry, Gene runs here in the Lapham 1,000-yard special.

To Venzke goes the distinction of being the senior entrant in the Unicorn show, yet this is no indication that he will be run into the boards by younger rivals. Once a top-flight miler and Hunter Mile record holder, he still is able to crowd the standard figures at the shorter distance.

Pushed Borican

Venzke, believe it or not, started running the invitation mile before Glenn Cunningham. Gene set the Hunter mark back in 1936, at 4:14.4. But the great Kansan, retired for a couple of years, is still reading about Venzke and his picture-book style.

A year ago the one-time University of Pennsylvania intercollegiate champion came down to the Lapham 1,000 and gave winner John Borican a real scare. Gene pushed Borican through the early stages of the race and finished in the good time of 2:12.5, yet had to be satisfied with second place. That 2:12.5 time would have won all except two Lapham races in history. Venzke's last victory in the Hub came in the Veterans of Foreign Wars mile at the Garden in 1940, when he thrilled the packed house by nipping Cunningham at the tape.

As usual, relays will play a major role in the B. A. A. show. One of the best of the night should be the Georgetown-Fordham-St. John's one-mile test, with Hugh Short running anchor for Georgetown. Short also runs the Hollis 600, which he should be favored to win. At the Millrose Games recently he matched the world record for 600 yards—1:10.2—then came back to run the fastest relay leg of the night, 49 seconds.

Walker Enters

The relay schedule includes nine one-mile races, a pair of two-milers, and a midget test for schoolboys.

Morning papers carried the story of Mel Walker's arrival among the high jump field, assuring that event of class and experience. Beaten only once in five straight appearances here, Mel may need a local record to beat Sergeant Clarke Mallery of Fort Monmouth, N. J., who as an undergraduate at Southern California, jumped 6ft. 6in.

Boo Morcom of New Hampshire, a 6ft. 7⅛in. jumper, and John Vessie of Columbia University, who won the Millrose high jump at 6ft. 8in., are also entered. Coast Guardsman John Vislocky adds color to this event, although he probably will be outclassed.

Mel Walker, like Venzke, is one of the real veterans of the track company. At Stockholm, Sweden, in 1937, he made a world record of 6ft. 10⅜in., never officially recognized.

The high jump is the oldest of all B. A. A. meet marks. It was made back in 1932, at the Arena, by George Spitz of New York University, 6ft. 8½in. Walker has done 6ft. 7½in. in the Unicorn show.

In Lapham 1,000

Wide World
Gene Venzke

McNutt Would See Representatives From Ball Leagues

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt is a busy man, but he says he'd gladly meet with representatives of baseball leagues and other professional sports to discuss their manpower woes.

"My schedule is full," McNutt said last night at a dinner meeting sponsored by the American Management Association, "so I can't invite the gentlemen. But I am willing to see them."

McNutt would consider the morale value of professional sports in determining whether they were essential occupations, he said, in answer to a question.

Ice Follies Impressive In Opening

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ice skating has grown up. We've said that before, but this time we are sure of it. The Ice Follies of 1943, which opened last night at Boston Garden before an audience of 10,000, proved it once and for all. Every trace of roughness, every fault of production had disappeared, and what we saw last night was a smoothly run extravaganza that fairly took one's breath away.

The opening scene, the lovely pastel Water Lily Ballet was followed by a winter number costumed in "shocking pink," in which half the girls on one deeply bent knee turned themselves into sleds while the other half pushed them across the ice. Then as if that weren't innovation enough for one evening, a group of tall and beauteous skaters did a Swiss bell-ringing routine that awoke shades of old Beacon Hill Christmas eves. There was nothing amateurish about it, either. The girls did an expert and melodious job.

Long Program

But after all, there were 18 numbers on the program which lasted until after 11 even with encores cut to a minimum, and off-hand we'd be hard put to it to say which were best. We've witnessed a good many ice shows and we expected this to be just more of the same. But we were wrong. Roy and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, the producers, have achieved something that calls for superlatives, and we venture to predict that as soon as the 10,000 who were there last night get to the phone this morning to spread the word, the ticket sale will amaze even the ticket sellers, who are hard to amaze.

Things we recall with special delight were: The extremely capable Osborn Colson in a Russian dance that topped anything of its sort we have seen; Mae Ross, a dazzling Miss Muffet in a costume of aquamarine sequins; the Galbraith Brothers, whose perfectly timed pair skating seemed to be right out of this world; Frick trying to catch up with his kilt which Frack is waving before him torreador-fashion; the superb Dress Parade finale which is truly thrilling.

Music Satisfying

If we were going to criticize anything about the production at all, we might just mention that it takes a more childlike and unquestioning eye than we possess to believe in a scene presumably laid in the Arabian Desert, done on ice—in spite of the more than capable performance of Betty Atkinson and Charles Hain. Also, we still object to a whole ice show lit chiefly by spots—but maybe that's just us.

The music of Ernest Kratzinger and the orchestra was wholly satisfying, as was the incidental singing of the mixed quartet.

Ford Frick Says Phils' Sale Has 'Struck a Snag'

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, said today the league had "struck a snag" in negotiating with a six-man Philadelphia-New York syndicate for sale of the Philadelphia Phils and that there was no immediate prospect of a decisive move.

Frick declined to say what the "snag" was, but said it definitely was not the fact that the league had failed to buy up all of the 5,000 shares in the club. The league on Tuesday purchased 4,685 shares, leaving 315 still outstanding.

The National League President added that several other propositions had been submitted for purchase of the club, but said John B. Kelly, Philadelphia contractor and ex-champion oarsman, was not involved.

"I want to get one thing straight," Frick said. "I have never at any time received any sort of an offer from Mr. Kelly by letter, telephone or telegraph. I have never seen Mr. Kelly. If he has a proposition to make involving the Phils, the place for him to make it is in my office."

Club owners of the league, who had been in session for two days, had left town today, indicating that sale of the club might be delayed for some days, if not longer.

Baxter Mile

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Mitchell, Gil Dodds and Frank Dixon will battle it out again in the Baxter Mile at the New York A. C. track and field games in Madison Square Garden Feb. 20.

Mitchell, Indiana University senior, won the Millrose Mile last Saturday in 4:08.6. Dodds, Boston divinity student, was right at his heels in 4:09.5 and Dixon, New York University freshman, third in 4:10.6.

Austin In Feb. 20

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, former British Davis Cup tennis player, and 14 other members of the moral rearmament movement, who lost their appeals from draft classification 1A on the ground their work aided the war effort, were ordered to report for induction Feb. 20. All are British aliens.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	13	6	50	159	139
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	15	5	39	161	118
Chicago	13	11	11	37	120	117
Montreal	12	16	8	32	123	146
New York	7	24	6	20	111	187

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Getliffe Getting Credit

Caught between the blue lines: Ray Getliffe of Canadiens is getting more credit in hockey circles for his five-goal feat against the Bruins recently than are Carl Liscombe of Detroit or Max Bentley of Chicago for their seven-point splurges . . . The experts and the players themselves consider it a greater exploit to score than to get assists . . . Ray had five goals and one assist, whereas Carl had three goals, four assists, and Max four goals and three assists . . . Getliffe now belongs to the select company of record-holding five-goal men, including Pit Lepine, Bill Cook, Chuck Conacher, and Punch Broadbent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Dutton, after getting more written about him in a week than Frank Calder did in a year when he first became Acting President of the N. H. L., appears to have quieted down again . . . Probably not for long, though . . . Red may appoint a new referee in Bert Hedges, who has impressed the former Americans' manager with his work in amateur games in Montreal Forum.

♪ ♪ ♪

Optimists' Department: Lester Patrick, still refusing to concede his Rangers are out of the playoffs, is on the prowl for players . . . The Blue Shirts are 8½ games out of fourth place with just 13 games left to play . . . Moreover, they haven't won a game in their last 16 starts . . . All the same, you've got to give him credit for keeping his chin up.

♪ ♪ ♪

Toronto Maple Leafs will use young Jackie Hamilton just as soon as he gets his passport . . . Coach Hap Day wants the 17-year-old newcomer to play regularly, not just the games in Canada . . . The Calder Trophy for the season's outstanding rookie will probably be perpetuated by the league . . . Heretofore the award was a personal affair with the late N. H. L. prexy, who spent a lot of his own time and money each spring picking out a suitable cup.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins' Busher Jackson is a pretty proud fellow these days . . . His kid brother, Whitey, just received his wings and is now a Pilot Officer in the R. C. A. F. . . . There is a report that Bruins have a line on two youngsters on the Port Colborne, Ont., Sailors—Ted Kennedy and Umbo Concessi . . . Both wings, the report says they may come to Boston when their league season ends . . . Don Gallinger, center on the Sprout line, also comes from Port Colborne, although he never played for the Sailors.

♪ ♪ ♪

You would never guess who is leading the Saskatoon Senior League scoring—Don Metz, former Maple Leaf now playing with the Regina Army outfit. . . Don has 31 goals and 19 assists for 50 points and a five-point lead over his closest pursuer, Red Tilson, also of Regina. . . Red played with New York Rovers in the Eastern Amateur League last winter. . . Murray Armstrong, who coaches Regina, is third with 41 points. . . Eddie Wiseman's Saskatoon Flyers, in the same league, haven't a player in the 20-point class, not even Roy Conacher or Eddie, himself. . . Wiseman would probably have reached that total if he had not been injured.

By a Staff Photographer
Ray Getliffe

♪ ♪ ♪

Gordie Bell, Buffalo's sensational young goalie who leads the American League in shutouts, played last year for Portage La Prairie, which was coached by his dad. . . Ironical note: With New York Rangers desperately in need of a goalie at the start of this season, they missed Gordie, although they took his brother, Joe, from Portage. . . Bell is said by Herb Lewis, Indianapolis manager, to have as good hands as either Tiny Thompson or Frankie Brimsek.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wally Kilrea of Hershey will probably break the all-time minor league scoring record this season. . . He has 73 points now, and needs only five more to tie the mark established last year by Pete Kelly of Springfield. . . He has more than a month of play left . . . Buzz Boll of the Bruins originally wanted to be a school teacher, and may yet go back to the classroom when he concludes his hockey career. . . He is qualified to teach any grade up to the third year in high school.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Practice at Arena

A practice session today and another tomorrow, both at the Arena, was the order for Boston Bruins as they prepare to head westward Saturday for a three-game road trip that looms increasingly important. Bruins have a six-point lead on the field, but need to win one or two of these road games with Chicago, Toronto, and Detroit, to stand off the challenge of Red Wings. Detroit has lost only one of its last 10 games.

♪ ♪ ♪

The B's last night went to Lynn, where Basil Hamel treated them to a chicken dinner de luxe. Hamel, a Bruins' fan who hasn't missed a home game this winter, was throwing the party for the third successive winter, and the recognized excellence of his cuisine was attested to by the fact that only two players missed being there. Frank Brimsek was ill, and Art Jackson was injured. Brimmie, incidentally, was the champion stower-away last year. Honors last night were taken by slim Herb Cain.

♪ ♪ ♪

Anybody in the service can compete in the first indoor track meet which the New England track and Field Officials Association is sponsoring for enlisted men. The meet is to be held at the "Y" Feb. 17. Events are the 45-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600 yards and 1000 yards; the shot put and high jump, and relay races.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 22nd annual anniversary meet of the Boston Swimming Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. pool on the night of Feb. 22. N. E. A. A. U. championship events included on the program are women's senior 100-yard freestyle and men's senior 220-yard freestyle. In addition there will be several class B events, which will be followed by an exhibition of fancy diving and ballet swimming by men and women champions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Prior to the Harvard-Princeton game last night, in which the Crimson won 9-1, Earle Acker was elected captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team . . . Princeton defeated a persistent Yale cage team, 41-33, keeping its Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League record perfect . . . In a rather rough court game, Dartmouth overran Brown, 58-36, at Hanover . . . Yale didn't have a hard time defeating Springfield, 12-2, on New Haven ice.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Curtis Bay Coast Guard hockey team was victorious over the Olympics last evening, 7-2 . . . Amherst won over Mass. State by a score of 41-36 in a basketball game . . . In a cage date between Springfield and Wesleyan, the former was the victor, 56-40 . . . The Dartmouth hockey team ran its winning streak to 30 last night when it defeated Army, 6-4.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—If that Phils' deal goes through—and we're beginning to be a bit doubtful—those amateur promoters who are dickering to buy the club will find they'll need a lot more money than the $25,000 apiece they're said to be putting up . . . They'll still have to get hold of a lot of pro ball players somewhere, and that's expensive. . . . Incidentally, Jack McBride, the old Syracuse footballer, may have been responsible, unintentionally, for the whole deal. . . . He's the one who used to have to find backing for his Yankees pro football club once or twice a year and it was as backer of that now-dormant American League club that Bill Cox, a prime mover rin the Phils' deal, got his first taste of sports promoting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Most pointed wisecrack on the Phils' sale was Tim (World Telly) Cohane's suggestion that, by relinquishing his majority stock in the club, Gerry Nugent automatically qualified for the 1943 writers' plaque for meritorious service to the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Strickler, National Football League press agent, has started a series of V-Mail letters to former pro footballers in the armed forces overseas, giving them the sports news from home . . . At Union City, Tenn., recently two Negro girls' high school basketball teams found the score tied at the end of the regular playing time . . . They played through three overtime periods without breaking the tie and then decided to call it quits . . . The final score was Dunbar of Union City 0, Mayfield, Ky., 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sergeant Hugh Mulcahy, who used to pitch for the Phils, writes a sports column for the Fort Bragg, N. C., camp newspaper . . . The Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station claims the unofficial basketball championship of the Southwest Conference because it has cleaned up its schedule of Conference rivals without a loss . . . Capt. Phil Miller, technical adviser at the Las Vegas, N. M., Aerial Gunnery School, says that billiards and golf help train Army gunners because they teach co-ordination of hand and eye. Piano playing, he adds, does the same thing . . . Three years ago today Clark Shaughnessy was named as head football coach at Stanford for a five-year term.

Chicago Ace Likes Yanks In '43 Race

QUANTICO, Va. (AP)—Veteran Ted Lyons, once the pitching star of the Chicago White Sox, may never toss another baseball in major league competition. It all depends upon the war's duration.

Lyons, still a husky fellow, said that unless the war ends in "less than three years," he doesn't expect to return to active competition.

"If the duration lasts more than that time," Lyons said, "I hope to return in some other capacity, preferably as a coach."

Lyons, who went directly from the Baylor University campus to Chicago, and remained with the White Sox throughout his 20 years in the majors, took time out from his duties as a first lieutenant in the Marines to talk about his favorite subject—baseball.

"The New York Yankees look like the team to beat in the American League again this year," Lyons predicted. "As the rosters of the clubs appear now, the Yanks are my choice because their losses of men to the service are less damagaing to their club and because of their young pitchers.

"I'll string along with Cleveland to give the Yanks the best race," he added.

"Old reliable Teddy," whose lifetime pitching average was better than 500 per cent, allowed the clubs would find northern training sites advantageous in one way.

Lamanna Goes to Army

APOLLO, Pa. (AP)—Frank Lamanna, hurler for the Boston Bees for three years, will be inducted into the Army at Pittsburgh Feb. 19, Armstrong County draft board No. 3 disclosed recently.

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U. S.-Canadian Comradery Expands in Alaskan Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ALASKA — Canadian and United States armed forces are co-operating in Alaska, but "co-operation" would be an understatement in any description of the friendship which has developed between the Allied forces here. It's more than a wartime bond that holds the American and Canadian boys together—they're forging a link of friendship which ought to have lasting results after the war is won.

Air Minister C. G. Power of Canada announced some time ago that Canadian Army units and Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons were stationed in Alaska, but the official statement didn't mention how well the troops from the provinces and the soldiers from the states hit it off together.

The first Canadians to arrive on Alaskan soil were the fliers, a spirited, reckless bunch of highly trained youngsters who couldn't wait for a crack at the Japanese. Some of them already have participated in raids on Kiska with the United States Army Air Forces, but the others haven't been idle. Alaska's sprawlingly indented coast has needed continual aerial patrolling; that it is being done jointly by the RCAF, the United States Navy and United States Army is indicative of the spirit of unity which dictates the entire Alaskan defense program under Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., head of the Alaska Defense Command.

Curtailed Enthusiasm

In quiet sectors of the Territory where no enemy action has taken place, the pilots of both nations have found the routine life a little dull, but the Canadians were not long in whetting their routine flights with extracurricular circus flying and colorful practice dive bombing attacks on Alaskan towns. When one pilot dived on some sports fishermen and frightened them so that they leaped from their dory into the water, and when another RCAF flier stunted his plane along the surface of a narrow inlet, feathering the tips of the propellors in the whitecaps, the Canadian commander called a halt to fancy flying. Now the blue-clad fliers confine their trick aerial maneuvers to dog fight practice thousands of feet above their base.

The Canadian Army troops in their dun colored uniforms have become as well known in some parts of the Territory as are the American soldiers. The Allies bunk together at United Service Organizations halls, attend the same parties and entertainments, and generally treat each other as the best of buddies. A frequent sight at one post is that of a Canadian bagpiper performing for an appreciative audience of United States Coast Guardsmen, soldiers and sailors. An American doughboy, late of Brooklyn, was one of the audience at a recent bagpipe performance; as the piper skirled to the end of "Annie Laurie," the Brooklyn boy said:

"Chee, dey send me to Alaska. I see bears. I see goats. I see deer. An' now I seen everyt'ing, wit' music!"

Both Flags Displayed

All public places frequented by troops on leave now display both the United States and Canadian flags and the national anthems of both countries are played whenever a band concert is given. Restaurants have stocked up on tea since the Canadians arrived and now sell three times as much as they formerly did.

Although the Americans and their allies from north of the border have come together with little of the jealousy and criticism which occasionally accompanies an international gathering, there is plenty of good natured banter exchanged on the matter of accent. The Americans chuckle at the broad "a" of the eastern Canadians and the Canadians rag their allies about some of their regional dialects.

One group stationed at an outlying post sent its "Allied Play Company" to an Alaskan town to give a performance of "Submarine," a one-act tragedy of men trapped in a sunken raider, but the performance was turned into a farce by the efforts of the allies to co-ordinate their speech. In one scene the principal was protesting his inability to follow orders:

"I cawn't, I tell you, I cawn't! I mean I kain't!"

That brought down the house. There are some degrees of co-operation which even war cannot exact.

Commissioner

© Bachrach

Mrs. Betty Wallace Allie

Heads Department of Labor and Industry in Michigan.

Midwestern Woman Adds To Her Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Mrs. Betty Wallace Allie, first woman in the United States to serve as Secretary to a State Board of Pardons and Paroles, has just added another milestone to her record as a woman in public service by being appointed for the second time a Commissioner in the Department of Labor and Industry.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly is the sixth Governor to name Mrs. Allie for an official position in Michigan. In 1935, she held the same past as labor and industrial commissioner, during the term of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald. Of Mrs. Allie's former work Governor Kelly said that "she held this post with distinction and her handling of workmen's compensation cases established something of a record."

During that term Mrs. Allie, who is not an attorney, wrote the opinions in 225 cases involving injured workers' compensation and the State Supreme Court sustained her in 25 of the 26 appeals taken against her decisions.

Mrs. Allie entered state employment in the administration of Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris as one of his secretaries. When he was succeeded by Albert E. Sleeper her retention was recommended to the incoming executive who later made her his executive secretary and in 1917 appointed her secretary to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

In 1927 Gov. Fred W. Green named her assistant state superintendent of Private Boarding Homes for Orphan Children and the next year appointed her secretary in charge of his Detroit office. In 1931 Gov. Wilber M. Brucker appointed her assistant state superintendent of Private Employment Agencies.

Decisive Advance by Russians: Can Allies Capitalize on It?

Continued from Page 1

the next four weeks is the obvious way to capitalize on the opportunity. If the invasion comes after mud and the Dneiper halt the Russian advance, Hitler will be in a position to shift forces from the momentarily stable front to the new point of danger. But if it were to come right away he would have to meet two serious threats simultaneously.

It is of course perfectly obvious that the Anglo-American High Command has long planned an invasion of the continent. It was considered carefully before the African expedition was planned. It is now on the agenda as the next step and it is certain that plans and preparations are well under way.

James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, two days ago said that existing plans "contemplate, within a measurable period of time, the invasion of Europe."

Victory in '43

The great question is whether those plans and preparations are sufficiently well advanced to permit their use at once. If so, and if a blow is delivered while Hitler's eastern armies are still running for a line they can hold in Russia, the double strain on Germany could bring it down right now, in 1943 instead of in 1944 or 1945.

The answer must be left to events, although the chances, judged from the outside, would seem to be that this collapse of the German line along the Donets River has come too unexpectedly for Anglo-American forces to take immediate advantage of it.

If it does come where would it be delivered? The different possibilities, are roughly as follows:

1. Greece as an entry to the Balkans. This is a highly desirable approach to Hitler's "Festung Europea" after Tunis has been taken and the Mediterranean cleared. At that time it would probably provide the easiest landing and find the quickest and widest assistance from subjugated peoples. But it scarcely seems plausible to think that this entry would be attempted until the Mediterranean is open to permit direct supply of such a landing expedition.

By Way of Italy

2. Italy. While landing might be relatively easy, there are many disadvantages. The barrier of the Alps means that Italy could be little more than an advance base for air operations. The army that enters Germany first is scarcely the one which will have to fight its way across the Alps. However, from Italy it would be easy to step across the Adriatic to Yugoslavia and take advantage of the fact that that is the least subjugated of all the countries under Hitler's yoke.

3. Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. Useful acquisitions if more ambitious operations are to be delayed until later. Their capture would provide new advance bases for the air attack on Germany, would support the reopening of the Mediterranean, would be valuable supporting positions for future landings either in Southern France or Italy.

4. Spain. Another "approach" possibility. United Nations air power could be brought much more heavily and effectively to bear against the southern part of German-held Europe from Spain than is now possible. But a landing in Spain, like a landing in Italy, comes up against a difficult mountain barrier. It is the sort of operation which would be part of continuation of "siege" policy. It would scarcely be the approach for a real invasion of the continent. And the political obstacles and difficulties are legion.

Norway Route Questionable

5. Norway. An ideal move to protect the northern supply route to Russia, but one of questionable value as an approach to Germany itself. Air bases in Norway would add to the weight of bombs which can be unloaded on German industry, but not as much as might be assumed.

6. Denmark. A direct approach which appeals to naval men, but which would be dangerous until German air power is reduced to an even lower relative strength than it now possesses.

7. Belgium and the Netherlands. The ideal approach, but also the most costly of all. If successful, it would mean projecting United Nations land power into Germany over the shortest possible route. But the shortest distance for the attackers is also the shortest distance for the defenders. It would be such an approach as this which would bring Mr. Byrnes' suggestion of "casualties such as this nation has never before endured" into existence.

8. The western coast of France. About as difficult to crack as the Netherlands coast, more remote from the objective than the previous, but also one with greater possibilities for developing a wide beach head once the initial coast defenses had been overrun.

Two Categories

All of these approaches fall under two general categories. There are the preliminary approaches, such as Norway, Spain, Mediterranean islands, and Italy. All of them would pave the way for future attacks on the heart of the continent, but they would not be vital blows at Hitler or at his basic defenses. There are also the direct approaches of the Balkans, the Low Countries and France.

The chances of an invasion in the first category in the immediate future are much better than in the second. Any one of those preliminary approaches would be easier because they would be less violently contested. But they would yield much less in the way of gain. If they could be launched within the next two or three weeks they would have excellent chances for success.

The great trouble is that Tunis has still to be taken, the Mediterranean has still to be opened, and German submarines still bar the way to the transportation and supply of armies on the continent big enough to really breach the main German lines.

WMC Lists 102 New Areas Facing 48-Hour Work Week

Continued from Page 1

1941, and May, 1942, when Mr. Roosevelt announced his seven-point anti-inflation plan, and that an accompanying wage increase of 15 per cent more had been granted in two thirds of all manufacturing plants.

The WLB decided that where a 15 per cent increase had not been granted previously, under these circumstances it was justified, but that otherwise wage advances were not justified save in certain exceptional instances. Thus, in effect, the "May, 1942, wage line" was the one taken by the WLB to hold and defend.

Wage-Price Level Set

Later the Stabilization Act was passed in early October and the President's executive order next day picked the wage-price level of Sept. 15, 1942, to hold and defend.

Labor groups now, however, argue living costs have advanced still further since then. President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green and Walter P. Reuther, of the United Auto Workers have praised extension of the work week, but urged additional action.

One official at the War Manpower Commission hailed the 48-hour order for its "psychological effect" as finally calculated to disabuse the public of the idea that the wage-hour Law limits workers to a 40-hour week. The same official argued the increase of wages on a time-and-a-half basis above 40 hours is not inflationary, though it means an increase of 30 per cent in weekly returns on a 48-hour week. This, he urged, is offset by greater production of the workers, and the fact that the number of workers will be reduced. Price-pegging and income taxes will further reduce inflationary hazards.

Though frequently not expressed, there is another argument tacitly understood for the action. This is that the time-and-a-half overtime above 40 hours has been incorporated in the whole industrial wage contract structure accepted by labor and many big industrialists and to attempt to wrench it out now would be disastrous.

Farm Bloc in Action

The most formidable immediate drive on the Byrnes "domestic-front" line is indicated from the Farm Bloc.

There is some possibility that Mr. Roosevelt may enter the fray to back up Mr. Byrnes with a speech to the nation.

A head-on collision is in prospect, following unanimous approval by the Senate Agricultural Committee of a bill that would poke holes in the parity-price ceilings. The bill may come up next week.

Thus the first fight on the parity issue in the new Congress looms immediately ahead. Most observers believe the farm group will win its way, Byrnes or no Byrnes, though the willingness of the Administration to make a last-ditch fight remains to be proved.

A similiar farm-bloc drive in the House is gathering headway.

The WMC today listed 102 "labor stringency" areas in which ultimately the 48-hour week may have to be established.

They are:

Claremont, N. H., Greenfield and New Bedford, Mass.; Meriden, New Haven, New London, and Stamford, Conn.; Newport, R. I., and Portland, Maine.

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Churchill Projects Invasion Of Europe Within 9 Months

Continued from Page 1

hardly any losses at sea in our heavily escorted troop convoys."

"Our inflexible insistence on unconditional surrender does not mean that we shall stain our victorious arms by wrong and cruel treatment of the whole population, but justice must be done, and justice must be stern and implacable. No vestige of Nazi or Fascist power or of the Japanese war-plotting machine will be left by us when the work is done, as it certainly will be."

"Our duty to aid to the utmost in our power the magnificent and tremendous effort of Russia and try to draw the enemy from the Russian Front was accepted [at Casablanca] as the first objective once the problems of U-boat warfare were met."

Turkey's Status

"It is no part of our policy to get Turkey into trouble. I made no request to Turkey except to get her rearmament well organized."

"When I look at all that Russia is doing and the vast achievements of Soviet arms I should feel myself below the level of events if I were not sure in my heart and conscience that everything in human power is being done to bring British and American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and energy and on the largest scale."

Near the end of his speech, the Prime Minister appealed "to all patriotic men on both sides of the Atlantic to stamp their feet on mischief makers and sowers of discord wherever they may be found, and let the great machines roll into battle under the best possible conditions for our success."

"I accept in the fullest degree the fullest responsibility as Minister of Defense and agent for the War Cabinet for the plans we have devised. His Majesty's Government ask no favors for themselves. We ask only to be judged by results."

"We await the unfolding of events with sober confidence and we are sure that Parliament and the British nation will display in these hopeful days—which may nevertheless be clouded o'er—the same qualities of steadfastness which they did in the awful period when the life of Britain and her Empire hung by a thread."

Luftwaffe Absent As Churchill Talks

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 11

Although it was fairly common knowledge that Prime Minister Churchill would make his war review today, no planes of German Air Marshal Hermann Göring appeared to avenge the Royal Air Force's interruption of Marshal Göring's speech in Berlin, Jan. 30.

British Mosquito bombers raided Berlin when Marshal Göring spoke on the 10th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power. The raid forced Herr Göring to delay his speech an hour.

Mr. Churchill spoke to the House of Commons for one hour and five minutes.

He is expected to give a condensed version of the speech in a radiocast to the nation Feb. 14.

Marshall Urges Larger Army

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee declared yesterday that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, in a discussion with legislators "unquestionably" had justified the Army's need for increased manpower.

In a private meeting with about 50 members of the House and Senate, General Marshall was reported to have outlined the progress of American military campaigns and to have explained the need for further increases in personnel which some legislators said would boost the Army's total to 8,200,000 men by the end of this year.

Several Senators and House members said they were impressed by the clear way in which General Marshal outlined the military necessities. Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky commented:

"It would be a tragic mistake not to give General Marshall all of the men he needs to do the job."

On the other hand, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who has urged that military personnel not be increased too speedily lest it disrupt the Home Front war effort, told reporters he thought he read into General Marshall's remarks the possibility of some reduction in manpower demands under the goal which would place more than 11,000,000 persons in the armed forces by the year's close.

Some legislators have been pressing for a reduction in the military manpower goals in order to assure additional workers on the farms.

One of these, Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, who attended the conference, said he had not changed his opinion that the military forces could not exceed 9,000,000 men without curtailing production of foodstuffs and war materials at home.

Turkish Ambassador To Russia Recalled For New Instruction

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 11 (AP)—M. C. Acikalin, Turkey's Ambassador to Russia, returned to the Capital yesterday for three days of conferences with the Foreign Minister and possibly President Inonu, after being called back from Egypt, where he was on his way to Moscow.

His recall came after the Adana conference of President Inonu and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Two hours after his return, the German military and air attachés here left Ankara, possibly for Berlin.

Although officials declined to comment, it was believed widely that new Turkish-Russian developments were shaping up and that possibly a basis was being established for a re-examination of the common interests of the two countries in the Straits and the Balkans.

[The Berlin Radio reported that the Turkish envoys to Bulgaria, Rumania and Iraq also were expected in Ankara.]

Kentucky Derby to Be Run, As Since 1875, on May 1

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Kentucky Derby, run annually without interruption since 1875, will not become a war casualty.

Col. Matt Winn, who has conducted America's premier three-year-old classic for 41 years, said last night the race would be run on May 1 as scheduled, and pledged full co-operation with Government officials in restricting attendance, saying the race is a local "street car" affair this year.

December Fat Collection

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Collections of household waste fats exceeded 5,000,000 pounds in December, WPB reported Feb. 11.

Students Decry Tin Salvage for Beer

UPLAND, Ind., Feb. 11 (AP)—"No more tin cans to be converted into beer-bottle caps" was the cry of Taylor University students yesterday.

Virgil Mabray, President of the Methodist school's International Relations Club, said the student body has sent Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, and Indiana's Senators letters saying it would collect no more tin cans until the Government gave "assurance that all salvaged tin will be used for war purposes only."

The letters said the use of tin for beer caps was "a sabotage of the war effort," and explained that "we students of Taylor University are opposed to the principle of liquor traffic."

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued from previous page)

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

THE VOGUE SALON
Hairdressers and Cosmeticians
One West Elm Street Tel. 2323

HARTFORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN
Good Values
$1.00 DAY
Feb. 12 and 13
N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE
25 COLONY STREET

FINAL CLEARANCE
on
FURS
Cherniack Co.

MIDDLETOWN
THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH ANTHRACITE
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

ENNA JETTICK SHOES for Women
NUNN-BUSH SHOES for Men
Properly Fitted at
CODY'S SHOE STORE
506 Main Street Tel. 435

NEW BRITAIN
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St.
1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN
Coombs
FLOWERS SINCE 1891
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-3215 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

NORWALK
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271, Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk
FLOWERFHONE 6-8126

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Useful Gifts for Service Men
BOOKS ADULT GAMES
Donnelly's
TWO STORES
81 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
49 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Clearance Sale of
Men's Overcoats
FRANK JACOBY
12-14 North Main St., So. Norwalk

STAMFORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

WATERBURY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try Our New
Granite Rayon Hosiery
Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights
$1.25 to $1.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Valentines are gay to send
To your sweetheart, wife or friend.
Flowers convey your message true—
They express your thoughts for you.
SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
41 WEST MAIN STREET PHONE 3-1113

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
The new lines of merchandise now beginning to appear in our store are sure signs of Spring. See the
Van Raalte Rayon Stockings
in the new Spring colors.
New Optical Illusions
SUITS — DRESSES
Beautiful wools for wear under your coat and alone into Spring. They're dresses but they look like suits. Beautiful Spring colors.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE
Flexible Power for War Production
De WALT SAWS
EUGENE B. SKARIE
4428 Marble Hall Road
Baltimore, Md. TU. 6100
DEALER FOR
De Walt Products Corp.
Lancaster, Pa.

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete
Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, Prop.
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3342

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8764 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Event
Offers an Unusually Wide Choice of Fine Pieces and Suites

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel
We are fortunate in having a good selection of Pre-War Constructed Furniture
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Avenue 3-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Now showing the new fashions in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Hats.
For a Truly Lovely Valentine
Send Flowers
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4188

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING SUITS
Efficient, smart, practical . . . all thorough one-word description of our well tailored "made for living in" suits. Their striking checks or conservative solids will see you right through Spring after wearing them under your winter furs!

McLEAN'S
"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

Jean Fox
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
65 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-1057

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY
Say It With FLOWERS
Sunday, Feb. 14th—Valentine Day
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
TELEGRAPH FLORIST

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
369 Parkside Avenue

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
GOLD CROSS Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park
SPECIAL PURCHASE
$2.50
COTTON PRINT BRUNCH COAT
Famous Fashion SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS 95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

FREEPORT

VALENTINES
Large Selection
Freeport Drug Shop
Buy here at cut rate
76 So. Main Street
Tel. Free. 7793

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Other Items 50c
31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 5875

FLOWERS for your Valentine
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 2435

GLICKMAN'S
Photographer
Specializing in Men in the Service.
Portrait and Commercial Photography
31 Grove St., Freeport, N. Y. Tel. Free. 841

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Free. 3698
Near Seaman Ave.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Prop.
Full Line of Cosmetics
Bedford Ave., Corner Wilson Ave, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Wantagh 1329

GLOVERSVILLE

Gifts, Favors or Prizes for Home Parties
DON'T FORGET—
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
Friday, February 12
VALENTINE'S DAY
Sunday, February 14
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Monday, February 22
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS
OF DISTINCTION
COWLES BROWN & CO.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

As Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor
"COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN"
Starring
Paul MUNI • Anna LEE • Lillian GISH
Starts SUNDAY, FEB. 14th
GLOVE THEATRE
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

For your corset needs consult a registered corsetiere
BARCLAY SMART FORM
Individually Designed Semi-Custom
51 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
Opposite Woolworth—Upstairs
Tel. Hempstead 6484

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

PERSONAL LOANS for INCOME TAX
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 8618

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

Rubinstein Cosmetics 20% Off
Don't miss this opportunity to get an ample supply of these famous beauty preparations. Buy now and save 20% on your daily essentials . . . it's the beauty buy of the year!

ROTHSCHILD'S

ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
Telephone 2761
USE BURNETT'S VANILLA

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-8550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE

NEMETH'S
QUALITY MEATS
76-22 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

QUEENS
Retail **FURRIERS**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

S. RUBIN
While we have a complete stock of Housefurnishings and Hardware
We invite you to make your selections.
81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

DOLLAR DAY
Saturday, Feb. 20th
at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS
Friday, Feb. 19—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

KENMORE

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

GIFTS

Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

BUY CHILDREN'S SHOES Where They Are a SPECIALTY
Agency for Pied Piper and Pedi-Guard Shoes
I. JACOBSON & SON
23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MAMARONECK

BAXTER'S
Hardware and Housewares
137 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone Mamaroneck 12

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO. 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Buy Now for Less . . . in the Annual February
FURNITURE SALE
at
Schermerhorn's
Department Stores, Founded in 1863

SAVE at Our FEBRUARY SALE
BURGER'S
26-28 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH

NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
86 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the Duration:
DEPEND ON NEPTUNE
to solve your storage problems
With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

PALACE SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ROSEDALE FLORIST
Give Fresh Flowers on VALENTINE'S DAY
from our conveniently located shop
521 Ocean Ave.
Cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Manhattan

In the very ♡ of Town
JIMMY
Hairdresser
Permanents $5 to $7.50
33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Room 1019 Open 10-7 LO. 5-3511

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8366

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Fort Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMENT-SOLVAY COKE

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

PELHAM

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
HAVE YOU SEEN
THE SHORT "COMMANDO" PERMANENT WAVE $7.50
We do them to perfection
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1984

PORT CHESTER

Screens, Kitchen Cabinets
Lumber—Paint
Fence Material
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
MARVIN PLACE PHONE 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S is as near as your postbox . . .

Snow-bound? Car-less? Staying indoors? None of these things need keep you away from your favorite Home Store. Anything you see advertised in the paper, or hear on the radio (WKIP at 8:45 a. m., daily) can be ordered by mail or telephone. Drop us a line, penny postcard, or give us a ring — call 2500. Lucy Luckey will shop for you.

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
Attractive reductions on men's and boys' clothing and winter apparel.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

Wallace's Mid-Season
FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERING EVENT

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2113
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. KUNTZ COMPANY, INC.
Paints—Ladders—Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone *Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish*
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books, Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-9067

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Virginia 7-1056-1057
Bangert's Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel
VIrginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-432

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
147 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service to companies of proven financial integrity.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1220 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

ST. ALBANS

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SALON
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods
Where the Promise Is Performed

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INTERIOR DECORATING CONSULTANTS
Wallpapers—Fabrics—Accessories
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
451 S. Warren Street Second Floor

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES *and* MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

O'MALLEY'S
in Syracuse
Beautiful new Spring Suits for Misses and Women

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1914
Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves
Kid Gloves Repaired and Cleaned
452 Broadway Tel. Troy 7084

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

INSURANCE
Fire • Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FULL VALUE FOR YOUR RATION COUPON #17
FLORSHEIM SHOES FOR MEN
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR WOMEN
GRO-TRED SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
D. F. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1278

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 {6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Choose your boy's Spring outfit now. Many exceptional values still available at ⅓ off.
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1278

Dorothy SPOFFORD YARN SHOP
15 Quarropas St. Phone W. P. 8141

ODDMENT SALE
Boys' and Men's Wear
These are the odds and ends we have accumulated during the season. Reductions from 25 to 50%.
SHERMAN'S
86 Mamaroneck Ave., Near Colony Thea.
Phone White Plains 613

Carhart Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices Telepone White Plains 5622
277 Mamaroneck Avenue

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Inusrance Corporation

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP TRADE MARK
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

YONKERS

Since 1877
FEBRUARY SALE of FURNITURE
Now going on at the OLD DEE—PENDABLE STORE
M. Dee & Son
45 WARBURTON AVENUE
Next to Manor House
Open Friday and Saturday Nights

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Done by Male Operators Only
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

REUPHOLSTERING and SLIP COVERS
RELIABLE SILK STORE
8 WARBURTON AVENUE
63 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon
No restrictions on brightening up your home

FINAL CLOSE-OUT
EVERY WINTER CLOTH COAT and FUR COAT
DRASTICALLY REDUCED
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

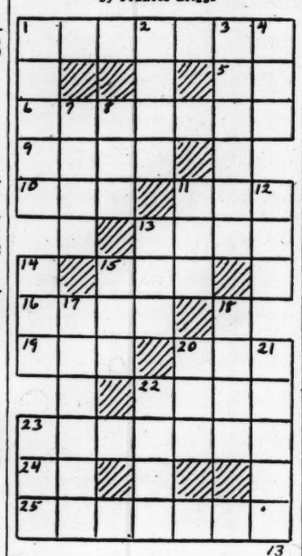
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



13

Across

1—Who is known as Fidelio in opera of that name?
5—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
6—If a red sky at night is the shepherd's delight, what is it in the morning?
9—Notion.
10—Arthur Sarsfield Ward is known to readers as —— Rohmer.
11—Church seat is what?
13—Colonel Prescott's men were commanded not to do what until they could see whites of enemy's eyes?
15—Obtained.
16—What is any of certain wildcats having relatively long legs, short, stubby tail, and often tufted ears?
19—Pronoun.
20—What is the gigantic bird of Arabian mythology?
22—What athlete of Crotona was celebrated for his strength?
23—Who is mounted bullfighter armed with lance?
24—Air Corps (abbr.).
25—What is a stewpan or saucepan?

Down

1—What operatic soprano won first fame in Ziegfeld Follies?
2—Who is heroine of "Strange Interlude"?
3—What is a vertical ravel in hosiery?
4—Morecambe Bay indents what country (abbr.)?
7—Who is faithful old servant in "As You Like It"?
8—What is a diminutive of Reginald?
11—What is an excavation beneath a furnace for receiving ashes?
12—Moist.
13—What animal has long ears, sharp-pointed muzzle, and long, bushy tail?
14—If you emulated Clarence Chamberlain, would you act, run, or fly?
15—What is an African antelope?
17—What pseudonym did Sterne use for his "Sentimental Journey"?
18—What is an equestrian sport?
20—To free.
21—What French landscape painter began his career as a draper's assistant?
22—Shaded walk is what?
23—Dance step.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Venezuela, which has been among the countries most active recently in issuing new stamps, has introduced a semi-postal air-mail honoring the great South American soldier-statesman, Simon Bolivar.

The stamp is a blue oblong, value 20 centimos plus 5.

Bolivar was born in 1783 in Caracas, Venezuela, and died at the age of 47 near Santa Marta in the republic of Colombia. However, in 1842, his body was transferred to Caracas, to be placed in the national pantheon, and it is the 100th anniversary of the latter event which the stamp observes.

* * *

A new design for Ceylon, a vertical in olive and green, bears an oval portrait of King George VI in the upper right. Collectors will like to match this stamp with an earlier issue which shows King George V in the upper right, for the stamps otherwise are alike, both having a coconut palm grove in the design. . . . Changes have been made in the British Nyasaland series which affect only the colors. The one-half pence which was green now is brown, the one-pence changes from brown to green, the 1½ shown here from rose to gray, and the 2 from gray to rose. The stamp is remarkable for its simple yet striking design. . . . Britain also has issued a new color for Gibraltar, the 1½ pence which formerly was red-brown now being dull lilac. The design shows George VI and the Rock.

* * *

Trans-Jordan, British mandated territory adjoining Palestine, has reissued its regular and postage-due stamps with some slight variations. The original set was by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1930, but the current stamps are by Bradbury Wilkinson Co. Shades are slightly different, the perforation is not quite the same, and the new stamps are somewhat larger. The stamps (Scott's Type A2) all bear a portrait of Amir Abdullah.

* * *

Admirers of Benjamin Franklin, particularly printers, have launched a movement to give Franklin greater prominence on stamps and coins. They object to the "demotion" of his portrait to half-cent stamps, and want his features on a projected three-cent coin.

STAMPS

MacARTHUR COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—from Australia: Indo-China "Bomber" and new Cuba "V-for-Victory" stamps; scarce $1.00 Abyssinia; also packet fine stamps from Far East war zones. Total catalogue price over $1.25. Everything only 5c to serious approval applicants! FITTSCO, Dept. 115A Framingham, Massachusetts.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Tires Without Tubes Can Be Used on Automobiles?

With the rubber shortage as severe as it is, there is small wonder that individuals everywhere are thinking more and more about ways and means of reducing or eliminating rubber in its various uses.

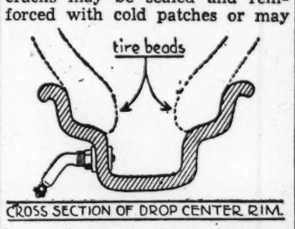
John McGay, of Tulsa, Okla., not only thought about cutting down on the use of rubber—he DID something about it. One day a puncture resulted in the ruination of one of McGay's inner tubes. This provided an ideal opportunity to try out a radical idea. Why not just eliminate the tube and drive on the casing alone, properly inflated?

With the help of his auto repairman, he developed "the McGay method" of equipping cars with tubeless tires.

If the rim is of the "drop center" type (which is the type recommended for the experiment) carefully clean and smooth the rim to permit a snug fit with the tire bead.

Then fit the hole in the rim with an oversize tire valve (such as a truck valve) and secure it with a lock nut and a rubber washer to prevent the escape of air around the valve.

The inside of the casing should be examined carefully and cleaned, a sharp lookout being kept for breaks in the fabric. Any holes or cracks may be sealed and reinforced with cold patches or may



CROSS SECTION OF DROP CENTER RIM.

be vulcanized. Extra attention should be paid to the tire beads, which may be sandpapered, if necessary, to provide smoothness, insuring a tight fit against the rim.

The tire may then be mounted on the rim and inflated. During the blowing-up process a bit of tapping on the casing will help the beads to become seated properly. An asbestos-type sealing fluid, to the amount of a quart or two, may be injected through the valve to seal the smaller cracks and make the job air-tight.

Testing the mounted tire and rim in water will give you the answer as to whether or not the casing is ready to hit the road.

If completely satisfactory in performance and applied on a nation-wide scale, the scheme might result in the saving of more than 200,000 tons of rubber a year.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Official United States Marine Corps

"The Marines Have Landed—"

It was just 167 years ago, on February 11, 1776, that the United States Marines set out from Reedy's Island in the Delaware, near Philadelphia, on the first overseas expedition ever undertaken by this country's armed forces. The sketch reveals the Leathernecks running up the shore of New Providence in the Bahamas, in the first Marine raiding party. And, like subsequent missions on which the Marines have been sent, this one was successful, resulting in the surrender of a British base in the Bahamas, and the capture of much-needed supplies for the Colonies' fledgling military establishment. The tactics of that first expedition, involving the landing on hostile shores in the face of enemy preparation, have been repeated so many times by the Marines in the intervening years that they have become an old story, epitomized by the line credited to Richard Harding Davis—"The Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; I am the LORD.—LEV. 19:18

In Lighter Vein

His Selection

Son: "Can I have any kind of sea food I like?"

Mother: "Yes, dear. What shall I order for you?"

Son: "Salt-water taffy."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Rivalry Persists

W. H. M. spotted this sign in the window of a little gift shop on York Boulevard, Los Angeles: "ALL GOODS OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS WINDOW WERE MADE IN THE U. S. A. and FLORIDA."

Followed Suit

"What became of that grocery bill?" asked the bank teller of his wife.

"I sent it back, dear."

"Sent it back? Why?"

"I wrote across it 'Insufficient funds' just as you do with overdrawn checks. Wasn't that all right?"—Quote.

Precaution

The burly lorry driver leaned out of his cab and soundly abused the young man in the stalled car. The girl stood it as long as she could.

"Jack, surely you're going to say something," she said at last.

"You bet I am," replied her companion. "Just wait until I get the car started."—Tit-Bits.

Successful Approach

The young bride was entertaining a visitor to tea.

"I cooked my first dinner last night," she confided, "and it was a great success."

"Really! I'm so glad," murmured the visitor.

"Yes, my husband is going to get me a cook right away."—Exchange.

The "Yes-man"

Say "Yes" to the appeal of Uncle Sam to fill your War Stamp album and you'll be saying "No" to Hitlerism.

No Ration Cards

(Our Dumb Animals)

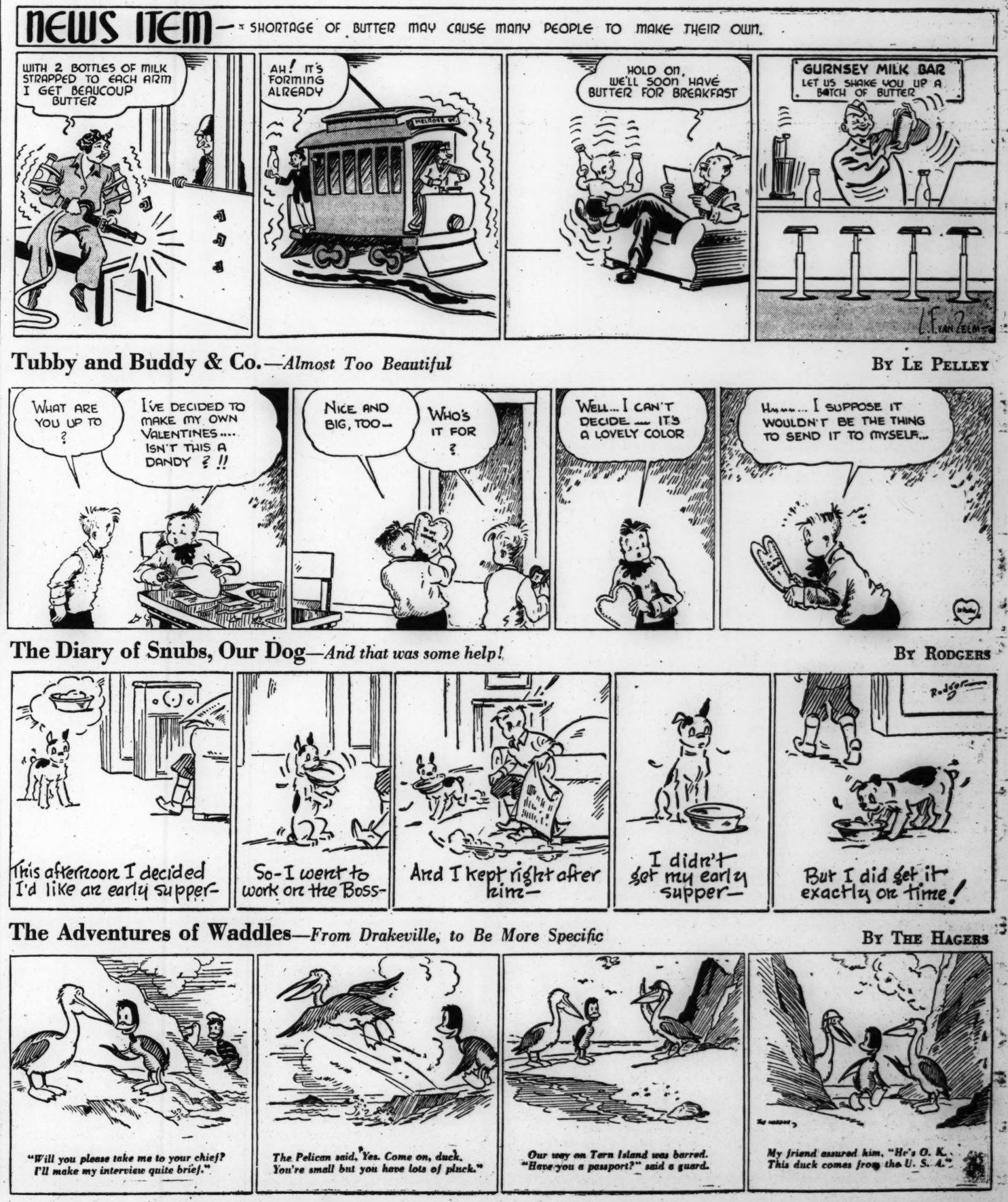
There are some things for which no coupons will ever be issued. Things that are not to be bought or sold. Things that are never hoarded through selfish indifference to the sufferings of others. Things that just simply multiply themselves if you once have them. Things that come back to you the more you give them away. Yet no one ever saw them, handled them or tried to put a price upon them. What are they? Love, kindness, compassion, justice.

No, we never actually saw any of these things, only the expression of them. Yet they are just as really facts as earth and air and sea, and all those things of which we are as sure as that the sun and moon and stars are real. In this realm of life's supreme values no ration cards will ever be issued.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Military experts, once skeptical, now give great praise to the Soviet Army. Those Russians have shown that they can take towns faster than anybody else can pronounce them.

Detroit News: In our innocence you couldn't have told us a couple of years back that the pork chop would ever become a collector's item.


NEWS ITEM — SHORTAGE OF BUTTER MAY CAUSE MANY PEOPLE TO MAKE THEIR OWN.
WITH 2 BOTTLES OF MILK STRAPPED TO EACH ARM I GET BEAUCOUP BUTTER
AH! IT'S FORMING ALREADY
MELROSE
HOLD ON, WE'LL SOON HAVE BUTTER FOR BREAKFAST
GURNSEY MILK BAR
LET US SHAKE YOU UP A BATCH OF BUTTER
L.F. VAN ZELM
WHAT ARE YOU UP TO ?
I'VE DECIDED TO MAKE MY OWN VALENTINES.... ISN'T THIS A DANDY ? !!
NICE AND BIG, TOO...
WHO'S IT FOR ?
WELL... I CAN'T DECIDE.... IT'S A LOVELY COLOR
Hmmm... I SUPPOSE IT WOULDN'T BE THE THING TO SEND IT TO MYSELF...
This afternoon I decided I'd like an early supper—
So-I went to work on the Boss-
And I kept right after him—
I didn't get my early supper—
But I did get it exactly on time!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost Too Beautiful* — BY LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And that was some help!* — BY RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*From Drakeville, to Be More Specific* — BY THE HAGERS

"Will you please take me to your chief? I'll make my interview quite brief."
The Pelican said, "Yes. Come on, duck. You're small but you have lots of pluck."
Our way on Tern Island was barred. "Have you a passport?" said a guard.
My friend assured him, "He's O. K. This duck comes from the U. S. A."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Western Front

"To engage the enemy's forces on land, sea and air on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment," is Winston Churchill's summary of the Casablanca decisions. The British Prime Minister, reporting to the House of Commons at a moment when the Russian offensive is rolling over Kursk and engulfing Kharkov, says Britain and America seek to pound Germany from the West as she is being pounded from the East.

His declaration comes close on the heels of Economic Stabilizer Byrnes's statement about an "American invasion of Europe within a measurable period of time." It follows President Roosevelt's assurance in his message to Congress that the United Nations are going to "strike next in Europe . . . and strike hard," and Mr. Churchill's more specific promise in November that "an attack will be made in the course of time across the Channel."

Let's agree that there is going to be an invasion of Europe. But we shall not learn from any number of speeches —nor will the enemy—when or where the Allies will strike. Even Mr. Churchill's mention of the Channel is no assurance that the first blow will fall in France, Belgium, or the Netherlands. Many observers are guessing that the first landing will be made in Norway —and German defensive moves indicate that Berlin has the same opinion.

Mr. Churchill's phrase, "the largest possible scale," might be interpreted as covering an intention to attack in several places, possibly in several places at once. That is Hitler's worry. British and American forces are so disposed that they can strike anywhere along the line from Norway to Spain to Greece.

Norway has many good harbors, and in the North, particularly, the lack of communications makes mobilizing of Nazi defense forces difficult. But the Allies would need to make sure of air bases. That was the decisive factor when the British were driven out in the spring of 1940. Today it might be possible to fly fighter planes equipped with extra "gas" tanks from Scotland to Norway.

Greece at the other end of Hitler's western front also has many good harbors and a desperately daring, friendly population. If the Allies have built up a big enough base in Egypt they would not have to wait for Tunisia and the western Mediterranean to be cleared before attempting an invasion through the Balkans.

Yugoslavia is already partly held by the patriot guerrillas, who might at the right moment come down from the mountains to seize a beachhead.

Italy and Southern France are other possibilities. Although an invasion there would be far from Germany, it would have the advantage of stretching Nazi lines and creating a diversion.

The France-Belgium route is the most direct to Berlin. It also lies closest to the vast British-American base that England has become. The disadvantages are that it is the most heavily fortified and would be easiest for the Nazis to reinforce. It is not the first landing but the ability to hold when the defenders concentrate and counterattack which is likely to be decisive. The air umbrella which British and American planes could put over a landing just across the Channel combines with the short line of supply to make the Belgian-French coast—the old "cockpit of Europe"—a sure site for invasion sooner or later.

Mr. Churchill devoted much of his speech to the difficulties of supply and to the menace of the U-boats. On the whole his figures are reassuring, but they leave no doubt that the underseas front is the most active and vital Western Front today. The peoples of the United Nations will welcome this further assurance that plans to match Russia's magnificent offensive are being pressed. They want a second front more than ever. Remembering that Hitler is having to guess where the blow will fall, they do not mind guessing themselves. Their morale and their war production figures will almost surely leap upward—as after the landing in Africa—once action opens.

Fisherman's Logic

The rather stern ultimatum from the Maine fishermen, addressed to Harold L. Ickes, Co-ordinator of Fisheries, has a new and refreshing complexion. Its polite phrases no doubt disguise a deep-running tide of righteous indignation—but the Maine fishermen state the matter calmly enough: Give us men, machinery, vessels, equipment and supplies—and we'll fish.

To them, it's all up to Washington; without manpower, machinery, and gear they are asked to increase production. Down-East fishermen are not articulate on the grand scale like farmers, ship-fitters, or munitions makers. They have no political side-issues. They are not asking for more money. They haven't gone idle while the matter is arbitrated. They do not seek a shorter week. They want no glory. They just want what it takes to go fishing—and they are characteristically logical, precise, and steady.

Somehow the thing brings to mind the wholly appropriate rule of the North Atlantic Fleet (fishing fleet): A man must fish, cut bait, or go ashore. The Co-ordinator of Fisheries seems to be left with the freedom of choice.

Prisoners and War Work

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman of Massachusetts has filed a bill with the Legislature to authorize release of inmates of certain penal institutions for farm and other work outside the prisons during the war emergency. The proposed method of release is known as indenture and differs from parole in that the prisoner would still be serving time though out of prison.

There appears to be much of value in the Commissioner's proposal. First, employment of prisoners on farms and in other work deemed in the public interest would help meet the serious labor shortage. Secondly, such employment would help eliminate prison idleness, particularly acute in Massachusetts.

Under provisions of the bill, authority for releasing inmates for this work would rest with the Commissioner of Correction, although responsibility for supervision would remain in the parole department—a division of authority to which the State Parole Board objects.

As now worded, the bill also provides for the Commissioner to contract with employers for the services of the prisoners. Reuben L. Lurie, chairman of the Parole Board, takes exception to this on the ground that it contains the "seeds of a chain gang."

Contract labor and the lease system, whereby prisoners were "farmed out" and exploited by private interests, are as outmoded in modern penal practice as the bread-and-water diet. A return to either method, even under emergency conditions, would appear to be a step in the wrong direction.

The idea of using inmate labor in war industry, however, is sound. Under proper circumstances the release of prisoners for war work outside of institutions would be a forward step.

Mr. H. and the Avalanche

It will be hard for Americans to accept former President Hoover's word of caution that the "knockout blow" against Germany can be delivered better in 1944 than in '43. The tempo of preparations and the vast desire of the American people to get on with a war that already at times seems to be lagging are not to be easily denied.

Mr. Hoover, however, speaking from the bulk of knowledge that his singular experience has given him, puts his finger on the key—shipping. He points out that it required all available shipping to move some 1,000,000 American troops across the Atlantic last year. He adds the information, so often overlooked, that the German submarine campaign has been such that America enters this year with its net shipping picture hardly any better than it was during last year.

This necessarily places a limitation on what can be transported. And Mr. Hoover pertinently asks what is the use of mobilizing men, machines and supplies that cannot be carried. Proceeding with this a bit further, he suggests using "unshippable" soldiers to help farm production, making certain of ample civilian production, and generally re-gearing the effort.

His viewpoint is useful and thought-provoking, but we believe the American emphasis will remain on fighting the submarines, building the ships, perhaps going in for cargo planes more enthusiastically.

The avalanche of American effort is rolling, and it is pretty hard to slow down an avalanche.

Schemes to make "two pounds of butter" out of one are numerous, but can anything be done to increase the size of the meat portions at the neighborhood hashery?

Heard at the soda fountain: "Ask for Mr. Knocklheimer and tell him I sent you and he'll give it to you sliced."

The Bookshelf

"Uprooting" Doesn't Work

It is difficult to understand what has happened to the conquered peoples of Europe, as the so-called New Order has extended itself over one country after another. This is due partly to the blackout imposed on the countries by the Nazis and by the frightened silence of some of the tragic individuals who have escaped from their native lands.

Now comes BENEATH ANOTHER SUN, by Ernest Lother (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.75), which lifts the curtain of the blackout. This book is the story of one segment of the conquered peoples, "liberated" by Naziism into the "freedoms" of "the New Order," transplanted from the land where they had dwelt, generation after generation for a thousand years, and forced to labor as slaves for the Greater Reich.

These were German-speaking people who lived in Bozen (Bolzano) in the South Tyrol —a territory which was given to Italy after the other World War. Then, by arrangement between Hitler and Mussolini, they were suddenly herded like cattle into sealed trains, thrust arbitrarily into unfamiliar places which the Nazis had also conquered.

The story of the mass evacuation from Bozen to Pilsen in Bohemia is told in novel form—a moving, pathetic, beautiful story. But the real purpose back of the writing seems to be to show through personalization and dramatization of events that what Hitler has attempted to do in Europe cannot be done: "They call it the New Order. But it is only the root of disorder, or the ruin that the transplanters will bring upon themselves."

In naming the central character Andreas, the author ties back to Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean leader who died leading his compatriots from bondage under another dictator whose name was Napoleon. That earlier Andreas had freed the Tyrol from Napoleon's Bavarian troops, although their only weapons were scythes and sickles—and a song. That other Andreas was killed at Mantua by Napoleon. But his Tyrolese peasants were freed.

So it happens with the later Andreas, who is forced to work in the Pilsen Skoda plant under the Nazi whip; and he, too, is killed. But the indomitable determination of this small segment of the conquered peoples, digging determinedly "underground," will again win through to freedom. E. B. H.

Ably Assisted by Uncle Sam

They Called Them Comic

Fortunately, they don't make them any more. At least, we haven't seen one in a long time—not since the days when Pudge Higgins lived down the block from Mrs. Mayberry.

It was a very long block, or perhaps it just seemed long to Pudge, who was five and had short legs. He trudged it every day or so, for his own house was at one end and Mrs. Mayberry's at the other. Pudge's mother often sent things to the Mayberrys—a new magazine or a pattern, or a jar of fresh preserves. Or perhaps Pudge's mother would ask him to post a letter, the mail box being just around the corner from Mrs. Mayberry.

Pudge found the adventure of the long block interesting. He found Mrs. Mayberry interesting too. She was a pleasant person with eyes that twinkled. Her house smelled of cookies, and with good reason, for she always produced a cooky when Pudge came. If he lingered she let him play with her cat, or she brought out some toy that had belonged to her son, Jack. Jack was in high school now, and on the ball team, but once he had owned a small red wagon which Pudge rolled up and down the walk when he called on Mrs. Mayberry.

Sometimes Pudge had a nickel to spend with the candy man whose shop was midway in the block. Since this transaction often took quite a while, he was admonished to attend to it on the way home.

This was never easy. It was extra hard that day in late winter when, muffled to his small red chin, he plodded through the snow with a book for Mrs. Mayberry. The candy man had outdone himself that day. In his window a varicolored procession of gumdrops, peppermints and caramels marched three abreast, led by a fat black chocolate mouse. Pudge paused only long enough to leave the print of his nose on the glass, then he trudged on. But he knew what he meant to buy.

* * *

Mr. Pound, the candy man, had two customers in his shop. One was a lady, a stranger, and the other was Jack Mayberry, Mrs. Mayberry's son. Both were buying objects similar to those that now adorned Mr. Pound's walls — squares of lace paper, and red and gilt hearts with writing on them. Pudge, who was on a business trip, gave them little heed till Jack said, "Hello, Pudge. You buying a valentine, too?"

"What are they for?" asked Pudge.

"Oh, they're useful," Jack answered. "If you admire somebody, you're sure to send her one."

He put his valentine in its embossed envelope and began to address it—haltingly, and with his left hand.

"That's so she won't recognize the writing," he explained to Pudge. "Valentines are secrets." He seemed pleased with his envelope. "I haven't written like that since I was six," he said.

Pudge, who admired someone very much, decided the chocolate mouse could wait. Having just eaten a gingerbread man at Mrs. Mayberry's, he did not find this difficult.

"I'd like a valumtine," he said to Mr. Pound.

"Sure," said Mr. Pound. "Pick it out."

Pudge picked it out, but it cost a dollar. There was nothing under twenty-five cents except some dull and unworthy specimens at a dime. However, one at last he found. It bore no lace or gilt, but for color, for actual, definite beauty, it surpassed anything in the shop. Mr. Pound had said the ones in that batch cost two cents, which left the price of a stamp and a gumdrop. Pudge gazed at his purchase lovingly before he sealed it in its envelope, then, with the bliss of the unselfish giver, set out for the mail box.

There he became aware of a lack that had never before troubled him. He could not read, he could not write. If he dropped his valentine in the box without a name on it the postman might deliver it to somebody he didn't even know. Fortunately for Pudge, Mr. Simpson came by. Pudge extended his envelope.

"It's for Mrs. Mayberry," he said. "Please write on it."

Mr. Simpson wrote, but he said as they walked home together,

"Why didn't we just put it under Mrs. Mayberry's door, and save a stamp?"

Mr. Simpson was a writer of books. Pudge had heard his father say that Mr. Simpson lived in a world of his own. Probably in that world he hadn't heard that valentines must be mailed. Pudge would have enlightened him, but valentines were secrets.

* * *

Next day Mrs. Mayberry received from the postman two letters, one handsomely embossed.

"Valentine's day!" she remembered, and opening the embossed envelope, read the pretty rhyme. Much pleased, she opened the plainer envelope. Unfolding a sheet of rough paper she was confronted by the effigy of a monster, lurid and sinuous, coiled amid bulrushes of a rabid green. Its oblique gaze and forked tongue were sufficiently eloquent without the addition of the verse beneath.

> You creeping, crawling snake,
> Your hidden way you make
> To strike at all who pass—
> You Snake within the Grass.

"Well!" breathed Mrs. Mayberry. "For mercy's sake!"

So far as she knew she had not an enemy on earth. So far as she knew she liked everybody and everybody liked her. Why should anyone call her a— She hurriedly folded the valentine. She would not look at it again.

But she did look at the envelope.

It was an unusual hand. She had seen it somewhere. . . . No, it couldn't be. No, she wouldn't believe it. But just to make sure. . . . Just to make sure it wasn't.

Yes, there it was—across the title page of one of his own books, a book he had given her husband. "To John Mayberry, with good wishes from Leonard Simpson." . . . It was just last year. They had had him to dinner. He was new in the village then, a quiet man, rather shy, seeming to appreciate the evening beside their fire. Later he had given them his book. . . . The very same writing. Anyone else she might think had done it for a joke, but not Mr. Simpson. . . .

Perhaps she had inadvertently done something, said something. Should she ask him about it, explain? Mrs. Mayberry dismissed the idea at once. Anyone who could send a thing like that did not deserve an explanation. She would ignore the incident, forget it. Well, at any rate, she would ignore it.

She was able to do this, she found. In fact, she ignored it so completely that when she passed Mr. Simpson on her way home from market she did not even look at him.

* * *

Her little friend, Pudge Higgins, was at her gate when she reached home. Mrs. Mayberry welcomed him as one welcomes the first robin after a bad winter.

On Mrs. Mayberry's living room table lay two letters. The envelope of one was square and embossed. Pudge recognized it as the one Jack Mayberry had been addressing with his left hand in Mr. Pound's shop. The other, he felt certain, was his own. He hoped Mrs. Mayberry would speak of it and wonder who sent it.

Mrs. Mayberry brought him a cooky, still warm. Then she sat down and picked up the cat.

"Pudge," she said, "I want to thank you for the valentine."

Pudge was taken aback. "How'd you know it was me?" he asked.

"By the writing," she said. "You're the only friend I've got who could write like that."

"I can't write," said Pudge.

"Not if someone held your hand? . . . Anyhow, you did send it, didn't you?"

"Yes'm," said the truthful Pudge. "It was pretty, wasn't it?"

"Beautiful, especially the words. They sort of comforted me. I like being called your best friend, fine and true."

"I didn't know what the words said," remarked Pudge. "I just liked the picture."

"There was no picture, Pudge, dear."

"Yes'm, there was!" exclaimed Pudge. "Didn't you see it? All stri-ped. Once I saw a snake like that. In a cage."

Mrs. Mayberry put down the cat.

"Pudge, what are you saying?"

"It's the troof," answered Pudge, warming to the subject. "All stri-ped. This big. In a cage."

Mrs. Mayberry went over to the table.

"Who addressed this envelope?" she asked.

"Mr. Simpson," said Pudge with less enthusiasm.

"Did he—had he seen inside?"

"No'm. I wanted to show it to him, but valumtines are secrets."

Mrs. Mayberry picked up the other envelope. Pudge hoped she wouldn't ask about that. He would never betray a friend.

Mrs. Mayberry didn't ask. She was laughing, and wiping her eyes. Pudge rose.

"Wait a minute, Pudge," said Mrs. Mayberry, "I'll walk back with you. We'll stop at Mr. Simpson's, and leave him some cookies." Pudge felt a thrill of pride as she put his valentine in her pocket.

"He'll enjoy this, too," she said.

MARGARET BELL HOUSTON

Mirror of World Opinion

Courage and Sacrifice

Of all the living Americans who so far have taken the hard knocks in this war, we put Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and his officers and men first.

General Wainwright inherited a hopeless cause when General MacArthur, wisely, was taken out of Bataan and sent to Australia. Wainwright knew what his doom would be when he inherited the sword of command—defeat in the end and then long months, perhaps years, in some prison camp. . . .

As we go on with the war, as new leaders and heroes move into the spotlight of public attention, let us not forget the great sacrifice made by Wainwright and his men. They stood and took the blow in the hard way.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Belgium's Situation

By Norton Webb

Increased unrest in Belgium has just been explained to me from two unusually qualified Belgian sources. It results from the rising morale of the people due to their now having largely lost their fears an Allied victory would come too late. Allied operations in North Africa and elsewhere with Russian successes, these sources told me, had greatly spurred faith and hope among the 8,257,392 citizens of the nine provinces comprising the small kingdom.

The Belgian people have, of course, for well over two years been displaying the same courage and heroism in resisting the German tyrant they did in 1914-18. Though stunned when Nazi aggressors overran Belgium on May 10, 1940, they nevertheless reacted and have maintained their morale, which is now clearly rising because of the shifting preponderance of power to the Allied side.

Following their well-known crude technique the Nazis have been ruthlessly plundering Belgium, regimenting its people and putting in the "new order" by trying to change the country's form of government, drastically overhaul its economic life and stamp out Belgian traditions, culture and even language.

* * *

A handful of Belgian Quislings known as Walloon Fascists (Rexists) headed by Léon Degrelle and Flemish National-Socialists by Romsee and De Clerq are being used by General von Falkenhausen, German military chief for Belgium and Northern France, to bolster the Nazi "new order" in Belgium. But the only result here, as elsewhere in Europe, is virtual paralysis of the country's life and unbroken defiance of the Germans by most of the population, accompanied by sabotage and assassinations of Nazis and Quislings, in spite of suffering, hunger, threats, executions and prisons.

A lively "underground" operates in Belgium, including papers, of which there were 132 in 1942 with a total circulation of 500,000 copies. These sheets are the spearheads of Belgian resistance, providing the populace with countersigns and slogans. Because food conditions are very bad, black market operations flourish all over the land. Foremost in "illegal" activities is the *Parti ouvrier belge* (Belgian Labor Party), second only in importance, before the war, to the influential Roman Catholic Party. Belgian Laborites (Socialists) are actively preparing a postwar program. The Belgian Roman Catholic Party's position was stated by Minister of Justice Antoine Delfosse after escaping from his country last December to London, when he declared "the Church and the clergy" were "in the front rank of Belgian resistance." Belgian Communists are said to be active.

Resistance to revamping Belgian education to fit the Nazi pattern has been marked in grade and secondary schools as in all of Belgium's famed universities, and Brussels University in particular, where both faculty and students have blocked German pressure to control professorial appointments and similar measures.

There is a virtual stoppage of Belgium's economic system. The Nazis are classing industry—like much else in the country—as German and non-German. The latter is slated for extinction and the former for incorporation in the Reich economy. This program includes the forced labor deportations to the Reich. Freight hauling on Belgian railroads dropped sharply, perhaps almost a third in 1942 as compared to 1941. Belgian note circulation has risen to 65 billion francs as of January, 1943—dizzy heights for a small country—with a snug amount of it going into Nazi pockets.

* * *

The question of King Leopold seems now moot and delicate. The most authoritative information obtainable is that, although his surrender to the Nazis was caustically criticized and even termed illegal at the time by his countrymen, Leopold's conduct since warrants reconsidering judgment of his hasty act. For up to now, the King has not by word or act interfered with the Belgian Government-in-exile and in a passive way has refused to collaborate with the Germans. But clearing up of this situation must wait freeing of the Belgian people.

Farmers, workers, bourgeois, professionals, clergy, intellectuals, the bar, administrators —all categories of Belgians, except the few Quislings—are mentally, and when possible physically, fighting the Nazi aggressors. London's Belgian Government-in-exile is also doing its big share. And so when the Germans are again driven out, Belgians, through their courage and persistence, will have solidified their right to freedom won over a century ago.

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